FEBRUARY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3368.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1795.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

On Thurſday laſt, the Secretary of the Commonwealth delivered to the Legiſlature the following meſſage, together with the ſeveral Documents therein mentioned.

To the Senate, and the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania:

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE received from the Secretary of War, and I have directed to be laid before you, a copy of the Treaty concluded with the Six Nations of Indians, at Konondaigua, on the 11th of November laſt; and a notification, that in conſequence of this treaty, the temporary obſtacles to the eſtabliſhment contemplated to be made by Pennſylvania at Preſqu'-Iſle are removed.

As my authority to continue the ſuſpenſion of the Preſqu'-Iſle eſtabliſhment will expire at the end of the preſent Seſſion of the Legiſlature, permit me to requeſt, that, in the intermediate time, you will be pleaſed to conſider, whether ſome further proviſion is not neceſſary to enable me to accompliſh that object, as well in point of funds, as of military protection to the commiſſioners. You will readily perceive, that the expences incurred before the ſuſpenſion were rendered uſeleſs by that circumſtance: and it is queſtionable whether the ſmall number, and the limited exiſtence of the garriſon at Fort Le-Boeuf, will allow a competent detachment to attend at Preſqu'-Iſle, while the town and out lots are ſurveyed.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, 28th Jan. 1795.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,
January 27th, 1795.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to tranſmit to you, a copy of the Treaty concluded with the Six Nations of Indians at Konondaigua, on the eleventh day of laſt November; by which you will ſee, that the temporary obſtacles to the eſtabliſhment formerly contemplated by the ſtate of Pennſylvania at Preſqu'-Iſle are removed.

I am, with great reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of War.

The Governor of Pennſylvania.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Preſident of the United States of America.
To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come.

GREETING.

WHEREAS a treaty of Peace and Friendſhip between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the Six Nations, was made and concluded on the eleventh day of November laſt, by Timothy Pickering, the Agent of the United States for that purpoſe appointed, on the one part, and the Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations on the other part; which Treaty is in the form and words following:

"A Treaty between the United States of America and the Tribes of Indians called the Six Nations.

The Preſident of the United States having determined to hold a conference with the Six Nations of Indians, for the purpoſe of removing from their minds all cauſes of complaint, and eſtabliſhing a firm and permanent friendſhip with them; and Timothy Pickering being appointed ſole Agent for that purpoſe; and the Agent having met and conferred with the Sachems, Chiefs and Warriors of the Six Nations, in a general council:—Now, in order to accompliſh the good deſign of this conference, the parties have agreed on the following articles, which, when ratified by the Preſident, with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the United States, ſhall be binding on them and the Six Nations.

Article I. Peace and Friendſhip are hereby firmly eſtabliſhed, and ſhall be perpetual, between the United States and the Six Nations.

Article II. The United States acknowledge the lands reſerved to the Oneida, Onondaga and Cayuga Nations, in their reſpective treaties with the State of New-York, and called their reſervations, to be their property; and the United States will never claim the ſame, nor diſturb them or either of the Six Nations, nor their Indian friends reſiding thereon and united with them, in the free uſe and enjoyment thereof: but the ſaid reſervations ſhall remain theirs, until they chooſe to ſell the ſame to the people of the United States who have the right to purchaſe.

Article III. The land of the Seneca nation is bounded as follows:—Beginning on Lake Ontario, at the north-weſt corner of the land they ſold to Oliver Phelps, the line runs weſterly along the Lake, as far as O-Yong-Wong Yeh Creek, at Johnſon's landing place, about four miles eaſtward from the Fort of Niagara; then ſoutherly up that Creek to its main fork, then ſtraight to the main fork of Stedman's Creek, which empties into the river Niagara above Fort Schloſſer, and then onward, from that fork, continuing the ſame ſtraight courſe, to that river; (this line, from the mouth of O-Yong Wong Yeh Creek to the river Niagara above Fort Schloſſer, being the eaſtern boundary of a ſtrip of land, extending from the ſame line to Niagara river, which the Seneca nation ceded to the king of Great-Britain, at a treaty held about thirty years ago with Sir William Johnſon;) then the line runs along the river Niagara to Lake Erie; then along Lake Erie to the north eaſt corner of a triangular piece of land which the United States conveyed to the State of Pennſylvania, as by the Preſident's patent, dated the third day of March 1792, then due ſouth to the northern boundary of that State; then due eaſt to the ſouth weſt corner of the land ſold by the Seneca Nation to Oliver Phelps, and then north and northerly, along Phelps's line to the place of beginning on Lake Ontario.

NOW the United States acknowledge all the land within the aforementioned boundaries to be the property of the Seneca Nation; and the United States will never claim the ſame, nor diſturb the Seneca Nation, nor any of the Six Nations or of their Indian Friends reſiding thereon and united with them, in the free uſe and enjoyment thereof: but it ſhall remain theirs until they chooſe to ſell the ſame to the people of the United States who have the right to purchaſe.

Article IV. The United States having thus deſcribed and acknowledged what lands belong to the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas, and engaged never to claim the ſame, nor to diſturb them, or any of the Six Nations, or their Indian friends reſiding thereon and united with them, in the free uſe and enjoyment thereof: Now the Six Nations and each of them hereby engage that they will never claim any other lands within the boundaries of the United States, nor ever diſturb the people of the United States, in the free uſe and enjoyment thereof.

Article V. The Seneca Nation, all others of the Six Nations concurring, cede to the United States the right of making a waggon road from Fort Schloſſer to Lake Erie, as far ſouth as Buffalo Creek; and the people of the United States ſhall have the free and and undiſturbed uſe of this road, for the purpoſes of travelling and tranſportation. And the Six Nations and each of them will for ever allow to the people of the United States a free paſſage through their lands, and the free uſe of the harbours and rivers adjoining and within their reſpective tracts of land, for the paſſing and ſecuring of veſſels and boats, and liberty to land their cargoes when neceſſary for their ſafety.

Article VI. In conſideration of the peace and friendſhip hereby eſtabliſhed, and of the engagements entered into by the Six Nations; and becauſe the United States deſire, with humanity and kindneſs, to contribute to their comfortable ſupport, and to render the peace and friendſhip hereby eſtabliſhed, ſtrong and perpetual; the United States now deliver to the Six Nations and the Indians of the other Nations reſiding among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of ten thouſand dollars. And for the ſame conſiderations, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six Nations and of their Indian friends aforeſaid, the United States will add the ſum of three thouſand dollars to the one thouſand five hundred dollars heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the Preſident on the twenty-third day of April 1792; making in the whole, four thouſand five hundred dollars; which ſhall be expended yearly for ever, in purchaſing cloathing, domeſtic animals, implements of huſbandry, and other utenſils ſuited to their circumſtances, and in compenſating uſeful artificers who ſhall reſide with or near them, and be employed for their benefit. The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now ſtipulated, to be made by the Superintendant appointed by the Preſident for the affairs of the Six Nations and their Indian friends aforeſaid.

Article VII. Leſt the firm peace and friendſhip now eſtabliſhed ſhould be interrupted by the miſconduct of individuals, the United States and Six Nations agree, that for injuries done by individuals, on either ſide, no private revenge or retaliation ſhall take place; but inſtead thereof, complaint ſhall be made by the party injured to the other; by the Six Nations or any of them, to the Preſident of the United States, or the ſuperintendant by him appointed; and by the ſuperintendant or other perſon appointed by the Preſident, to the principal Chiefs of the Six Nations, or of the Nation to which the offender belongs; and ſuch prudent meaſures ſhall then be purſued as ſhall be neceſſary to preſerve our peace and friendſhip unbroken, until the Legiſlature (or great Council) of the United States ſhall make other equitable proviſion for the purpoſe.

Note. It is clearly underſtood by the parties to this treaty, that the annuity ſtipulated in the ſixth article is to be applied to the benefit of ſuch of the Six Nations, and of their Indian friends united with them as aforeſaid, as do or ſhall reſide within the boundaries of the United States: For the United States do not interfere with Nations, Tribes or Families of Indians elſewhere reſident.

In witneſs whereof the ſaid TIMOTHY PICKERING and the Sachems and War-Chiefs of the ſaid Six Nations, have hereto ſet their hands and Seals.

Done at Kon-on-daigua, in the State of New-York, the eleventh day of November, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-four.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,		(L. S.)
O-no-ye-ah-nee,	X	(L. S.)
Kon-nee-at-or lee-ooh, or Handſome Lake,	X	(L. S.)
Je-kenh-you-haa, alias Captain Key,	X	(L. S.)
Ones-haw-ee,	X	(L. S.)
Hendrick Aupaumut,	X	(L. S.)
David Neeſoonhuk,	X	(L. S.)
Kanatſoyh, alias Nicholas Kunk,	X	(L. S.)
So-hon te-o-quent,	X	(L. S.)
Oo-duht-ſa-it,	X	(L. S.)
Ko-nooh-qung,	X	(L. S.)
Toſ-ſong-gau-lo-lus,	X	(L. S.)
John Sken-en-do-a,	X	(L. S.)
O ne at-or lee-ooh,	X	(L. S.)
Kus-sau-wa-tau,	X	(L. S.)
E-yoo-ten-yoo tau-ook,	X	(L. S.)
Kohn-ye-au gong, alias Jake Stroud	X	(L. S.)
Sha-gui-e sa,	X	(L. S.)
Teer-oos, alias Captain Prantup,	X	(L. S.)
Soos-ha-o wau,	X	(L. S.)
Henry Young Brandt,	X	(L. S.)
Sonh-yoo-wau-na, or Big Sky,	X	(L. S.)
O-na-ah ha,	X	(L. S.)
Hot-osh-a henh,	X	(L. S.)
Kau-kon-da nai ya,	X	(L. S.)
Non-di-yau-ka,	X	(L. S.)
Kos-siſh-to-wau,	X	(L. S.)
Oo-jau-geht-a, or Fiſh-Carrier,	X	(L. S.)
To-he-ong-go,	X	(L. S.)
Oot-a guaſ-ſo,	X	(L. S.)
Joo non dau-wa-onk,	X	(L. S.)
Oo jau-je-au-genh, or Broken Axe,	X	(L. S.)
Tau-ho-on-dos, or open the way,	X	(L. S.)
Twau-ke waſh-a,	X	(L. S.)
Se-qui-dong-quee, alias Little Beard,	X	(L. S.)
Kod-je-ote, or Half Town,	X	(L. S.)
Ken-jau-au-gus, or Stinking Fiſh,	X	(L. S.)
Soo-noh-quan-kau,	X	(L. S.)
Twen-ni-ya-na,	X	(L. S.)
Jiſh-kaa-ga, or Green Graſhopper, alias Little Billy,	X	(L. S.)
Tug-geh-ſhot-tah,	X	(L. S.)
Teh-ong-ya-gau-na,	X	(L. S.)
Teh-ong-yoo-wuſh,	X	(L. S.)
Kon-ne-yoo-we-ſot,	X	(L. S.)
Ti-ooh-quat-ta-kau-na, or Woods on Fire,	X	(L. S.)
Ta-oun-daa-deeſh,	X	(L. S.)
Ho-na-ya-wus, alias Farmer's Brother,	X	(L. S)
S og-goo-ya-waut-hau, alias Red Jacket,	X	(L. S.)
Kon-yoo-ti a-you,	X	(L. S.)
Sauh-ta-ka-ong-yees, or two Skies of a length,	X	(L. S.)
Oun-na-ſhatta-kau,	X	(L. S.)
Ka-ung-ya-neh-quee,	X	(L. S.)
Soo-a-yoo-wau,	X	(L. S.)
Kau-je-a-ga-onh, or Heap of Dogs,	X	(L. S.)
Soo-nooh-ſhoo-wau,	X	(L. S.)
T-ha-oo-wau-ni-as,	X	(L. S.)
Soo-nong-joo-wau,	X	(L. S.)
Kiant-wha-ka, alias Corn-planter,	X	(L. S.)
Kau-nich-ſhong-goo,	X	(L. S.)

WITNESSES.

Iſrael Chapin,
James Smedley,
Auguſtus Porter,
Wm. Ewing,
William Sheppard, jun.
John Wickham,
James K. Garnſey,
Iſrael Chapin, jun.
Horatio Jones, Joſeph Smith, Jaſper Pariſh, Henry Abeele, } Interpreters.

NOW KNOW YE, That I having ſeen and conſidered the ſaid treaty, do, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate of the United States, accept, ratify, and confirm the ſame, and every article and clauſe thereof: In teſtimony whereof I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and ſigned the ſame with my hand.

GIVEN in the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-firſt day of January, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred
S. U. and ninety-five, and in the nineteenth year of the ſovereignty and independence of the United States.

GO. WASHINGTON.

BY THE PRESIDENT,
EDM: RANDOLPH.

True Copy,
GEO. TAYLOR, Jr. C. Clk.
Dep. of State.

LANGHORNE PARK

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, on the 24th day of next month, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

IT is ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, and county of Bucks, 20 miles from the city of Philadelphia, bounded for a conſiderable diſtance by Neſhaminy creek, and within about 1 mile of Middletown meeting-houſe, a high and healthy ſituation, in a thick ſettled, pleaſant, and wealthy neighbourhood, contiguous to ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills, and is juſtly deemed equal to moſt ſituations in the ſtate, either for the farmer, or for perſons in eaſy circumſtances, ſeeking a place that will admit of ornamental and uſeful improvements.

The manſion-houſe, the antient ſeat of Judge Langhorne, was not long ſince repaired, a large ſtone kitchen nearly adjoins it, a never failing ſpring of excellent water is at a ſmall diſtance, over which there is a good ſtone ſpring-houſe: a ſmall tenement and griſt-mill, with other out houſes, are erected on parts of the tract, which contains about 450 acres. There is ſuppoſed to be near 200 acres thereof under wood, and parts of it well timbered. Great improvements may be made in increaſing the quantity of meadow already in uſe, by means of a lively ſpring of water which runs through a large part of the tract. The ſoil is allowed to be in general good. For further particulars, enquire of HENRY DRINKER, at No 110, North Front Street.

Philadelphia, 1ſt mo. 22d, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Fifth Day, the 19th of the Second Month next,

A LOT, containing 2 acres and 52 perches, ſituate in Mooreland townſhip. Montgomery county, on the Governor's and Limekiln roads, within 15 miles of Philadelphia, and one and half of the Crooked-billet: there are on ſaid lot, a large, new, two ſtory, ſtone dwelling houſe, with 3 rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, a well of excellent water near the door, a frame ſtable, a ſmall quantity of wood, and a young apple orchard of grafted fruit, is beautifully ſituated, and ſuitable for public buſineſs; likewiſe another LOT, of 15 acres and 36 perches, nearly adjoining the above (with a lane from one to the other) a part of which is woodland, a conſiderable number of apple and ſome fruit trees thereon. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, by

DAVID DAVIES.

Firſt Month, 27, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 18 miles from Wilmington, and 8 from Elkton, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 166 acres of land, 60 whereof are woodland, and 15 meadow, a good bearing orchard, the remainder ploughland, on which there is a commodious two ſtory log houſe &c. Alſo another farm, containing 300 acres of land. The terms may be known, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM MACKY, living in Nottingham, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM BEATY.

January 16, 1795.

N. B. The laſt deſcribed tract, having a ſufficiency of woodland, may be divided into two ſmall farms, and will be ſold to ſuit the purchaſers.

the FREEMEEN of the Common-wealth of PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

FEEL a particular ſatisfaction in con-emplating the happy wiſdom and mo-ation of our government and conſtitu-n, which ſeems formed to ſecure and otect private as well as public tranquility felicity, as perfectly, perhaps, as could expected from any thing that could have en framed for that purpoſe, and rejoice t I was born not only an American, but ative of Pennſylvania. Long may we joy the bleſſiegs of peace and proſperity roughout the union.

Our bill of rights declares, that every n is born equally free. I heartily con-ncur in the noble ſentiment, and feel a ſt abhorrence of the idea of ſlavery; and, ompted by a ſenſe of the duty incumbent every ſubject, to endeavour to promote e public good, I take the liberty to lay efore you the caſe of a reſpectable num-er of the citizens of this ſtate, who, ough they are, as I conceive, equally en-ituled to liberty with their fellow-citizens, yet remain in a degree of ſlavery, and requeſt your candid attention to ſo delicate and intereſting a ſubject.

It is a fact known to every man in the leaſt acquainted with the proceedings of the ſtate, that the General Aſſembly, ſome years back, made a contract with the proprietaries of the province, whereby they purchaſed, for the ſum of one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds ſterling, all the proprietaries right in the ſtate, except ſuch lands as were called tenths and manors, which they were allowed to enjoy in the ſame manner as before; which ſum was to be paid by the ſtate, and conſequently muſt affect every individual equally in proportion to his property: Now, upon this contract taking place, all the quitrents, with their arrearages, were ſtruck off, as incompatible with the principles of freedom, except thoſe on the manors and tenth lands, which ſtill remain, and reduces their inhabitants to a ſtate of proprietary tenants, though they have contributed their equal proportion towards paying ſaid purchaſe, which is in fact making them aſſiſt us to purchaſe our freedom, whilſt we leave them in bondage. I know that ſome have objected to this, and argue, that the unlocated lands, that were acquired by that means, were ſufficient to diſcharge the whole contract, and therefore they are no loſers, and conſequently have no reaſon to complain. I grant that the vacant lands are ſufficient, and perhaps more than ſufficient. But I beg leave to aſk, to whom do theſe lands belong? Are they not the property of the ſtate? Every reaſonable man anſwers yes. Then ſurely, in juſtice, every citizen has an equal right to them, and the profits ariſing from them. There is not a doubt but the monies ariſing from the ſale of the unlocated lands is ſufficient not only to diſcharge the former contract, but alſo to purchaſe the quitrents that remain on the manors and tenth lands, as they are offered for leſs than a tenth part of the ſum abovementioned. Can we then refuſe them ſo juſt and reaſonable a claim, without betraying the ſtrongeſt marks of a ſordid mind, the bane of freedom, and reflecting a diſhonour on our country?

On the contrary, what can be more amiable in the character of a free people, than a diſintereſted generous and benevolent diſpoſition, joined with a ſteady and inviolable regard to juſtice and equity. Such principles greatly conduce to the happineſs and true glory of a ſtate, and ſuch is the character and example I wiſh to tranſmit to poſterity, for their imitation ——Let us then ſhew our willingneſs to contribute our proportion towards ſetting them on an equal footing with ourſelves, by giving inſtructions without delay to our Repreſentatives, to give their aſſent to ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to effect ſo laudable a purpoſe.

A DISINTERESTED CITIZEN.

For the Pennſylvania Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

FROM experiments in the Eaſtern ſtates we learn their method of ſettling a wilderneſs country in the moſt cheap and expeditious manner is, by their attention to the manufacturing of pot and pearl aſhes—The following remarks are intended for general information, but more particularly for ſuch perſons who have large tracts of land that they wiſh to have ſettled, and in whoſe power it may be, by encouraging this buſineſs, not only to help many poor families, but the advancing their own intereſt alſo, by facilitating the ſettlement of the ſame.—It is well known that the back lands in this ſtate are generally good, and many poor people who find themſelves ſtreightened would incline to ſettle upon them, but the great expence in clearing the ſame, ſo heavily timbered, have proved a diſcouragement. We underſtand in thoſe ſtates where much of thoſe goods are manufactured, where the land is ſo timbered with ſuch kind of wood from which alkaline ſalts may be profitably obtained, the farmer's object is, in clearing his land careſully, to ſave all his aſhes, and if there be a pot or pearl aſh works ſo contiguous that he can without much expence tranſport them to market, which, when ſold at the common price, nearly, if not quite pays him for clearing his land. Thus, the manufacturer, the farmer, and the community at large, become benefited. But if this be not his object, when he in the firſt place, gives only the low price of 12 or 15 ſhillings per acre, and four pounds for clearing the ſame, his land then may coſt him four pounds twelve or fifteen ſhillings, before it is fit for the reception of any kind of grain, which is about the price that well improved farms are often ſold for in more ſettled parts of the country, with the advantages of ſociety; and when the farmer is ſo ſituated, that it is not convenient for him to tranſport his aſhes, occaſioned by the great diſtance not paying the expence, he then finds it to his intereſt to manufacture them into common black ſalts, although not ſo lucrative to him as the ſale of the raw aſhes, if the diſtance of way would permit; theſe ſalts he ſells to a larger manufacturer; whoſe works are prepared to bring them to perfection by an extraordinary ſkill and labour, they are ſeldom ſold higher than twenty ſhillings per hundred weight. But if the ſalt-maker can by an eaſy proceſs bring them into perfection himſelf, he may perhaps obtain double the amount from his aſhes, either ſold in black ſalts, or in their crude ſtate—the balance then will be much more in his favour.

THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND.

On Thurſday laſt the brig Columbia, Capt. Fitch, arrived at New-York, after a paſſage of 56 days form Briſtol. This veſſel brought London papers to the 3d of December laſt, from which the following are extracts.

From the Star of December 1.

HOLLAND.

LANGE STRÆTE, Nov. 21.

We are, it ſeems, conſigned to ruin and deſtruction. A calamity more dreadful than the arrival of the French has befallen us, and we are at once bereft of every thing we poſſeſſed. By the injudicious cutting of the dykes to inundate the country, all the environs of this place, for ſeveral miles round, are irrevocably loſt; and we have much doubt if ever the waters can be drained off.

Almoſt all the houſes are under water; ſeveral are abſolutely out of ſight, and the number of cattle loſt is conſiderable.

The important truſt of inundating the country, was given, totally ignorant of the effects of the waters, and thoſe whoſe province it was to ſuperintend the whole declined it, on account of the inhabitants, who almoſt to a man voted againſt the meaſure,

DORT, Nov. 21.

We now begin to be ſeriouſly alarmed for our ſafety; and make but little doubt of a viſit from the French, who are advancing in great force towards Breda, the ſiege of which will commence in a few days.

Our accounts from Bergen-op-Zoom are more favourable. It ſeems the French have been enabled to bring in the night, 4 gun boats from Oſtend, and moored them under protection of Fort Lillo.

Theſe are to act in concert with the troops who are to beſiege Bergen-op-Zoom, and prevent ſuccours being given to the beſieged from Baſta, in the eaſtern point of Jergeuiſe.

The poſts from the latter place, and Breda, have not arrived theſe four days.

This morning an order arrived here to ſend off immediately all the ſhips and veſſels of every kind and deſcription to Helvoetſluys, to avoid their falling into the hands of the enemy, in caſe of a ſurprize.

Terror and diſmay pervade all claſſes, and the conſternation of thoſe who are moſt diſtinguiſhed of the Orange party, may eaſily be conceived.

Goods and furniture of every kind are removed from the houſes, and confuſedly jumbled together on the quays to be ſhipped. Several of the moſt diſtinguiſhed families are already departed for Rotterdam, to take paſſage from thence to England.

MADRID, October 29.

The diſaſtrous news from Navarre is confirmed. Gen. Urrutia has been defeated, and the troops under his command put to flight by the French: his defeat was the effect of the ſame cauſe with that of Gen. de la Union, near Monroch, namely, four battalions of the former have turned their backs to the enemy. Gen. d'Oſſuria has been attacked at the ſame time, but his troops behaved better. The Gen. however, notwithſtanding the brave reſiſtance of his army, was obliged to retreat, after having loſt all his artillery and baggage. A body of troops from Arragon, who came to his aſſiſtance, gained ſmall advantage over the enemy, who when our letters came away, had not yet been maſters of Pampeluna, but they were within a league and an half of that town, with ſo numerous an army, that the greateſt apprehenſions were entertained for the ſafety of that place.

The enemy ſeem to keep themſelves quiet in Catalonia. Gen. de la Union has reſigned his command, and the Court has appointed Gen. de Rubi in his place. No ſerious negociations for peace have yet been entered into by our Court. In an extraordinary Council, held yeſterday, at which ſeveral members of the Council of Caſtile aſſiſted, it was agreed to raiſe a forced levy of 30,000 troops through the kingdom of Spain.

HAGUE, November 20.

We have received accounts here that the French are advancing to Williamſtadt, at the diſtance of a league and an half.

LONDON,

November 17.

Saturday Mr. Jay had a meeting with ſeveral of the miniſters at Mr Pitt's houſe in Downing-ſtreet. The reſult, we are happy to ſtate, was a final and amicable adjuſtment of all exiſting differences between this country and America.

November 18.

In the midſt of our preſent embarraſſments it muſt give great ſatisfaction to our commercial readers to be informed, that the differences between this country and America are at length finally adjuſted. The following are the leading terms of the arrangement.

The poſts which have been retained by the Britiſh ſince the laſt treaty of peace, are to be reſtored to the Americans in eighteen months.

A commercial intercourſe is to take place between America and the Britiſh Weſt Indies, at a low duty on tonnarge.

And the important queſtion whether neutral bottoms make free ſhips, is to be referred to commiſſioners, who are to make their report at the end of two years.

Government has at length thought proper to take up the nefarious, and ſo long reprobated buſineſs of the forged aſſignats. Upwards of 80 foreigners, concerned in this infamous traffic, are now in cuſtody of different meſſengers, preparatory to their being ſent out of the kingdom, under the authority of the Alien Bill.

November 19.

Letters from Hamburgh, received yeſterday, acknowledge that the report of a treaty of peace between the king of Pruſſia and the French republic, ſuppoſed to have been concluded at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, is unfounded, and was merely a matter of commercial ſpeculation. The ſame letters add, that the French republic have releaſed without any ranſom, all the Swiſs officers and ſoldiers taken from the allied armies on word of honour not to ſerve againſt France during the preſent war.

Letters from Italy aſſert, that the Grand Duke of Tuſcany, brother to the Emperor, has acknowledged the French Republic in due form.

The paper currency of the bank of Amſterdam has again fallen to 84 per cent.

November 25.

Yeſterday arrived the mail from Holland; and alſo a ſervant from his royal highneſs the duke of York, with diſpatches to government. He left the head quarters at Arnheim on Friday laſt.

The news received yeſterday is of very conſiderable importance. We learn that a Truce has been ſigned between the duke of York and the French General, commanding on the Waal, that their troops ſhould not moleſt each other; and in conſequence of this agreement, both armies are preparing to go into winter quarters. The Britiſh head quarters remain at Arnheim; thoſe of the Hereditary prince of Orange, at Gorcum; and thoſe of his brother, Prince Frederick, at Amerougem, a country ſeat of count Athlone.

From the Star, Nov. 28

Two gentlemen of character and fortune arrived yeſterday in town from Bourdeaux, which port they left on the 17th inſt.—They took their paſſage in a Hamburg veſſel, but on their arrival on the back of Iſle of Wight, they were put on board the Squirrel. Capt. Bly, which arrived on Wedneſday evening in the Downs.

The intelligence which they bring, is nine days latter than any which has been received from France. They ſtate the univerſal aſſent which has met, and the beneficial effects which have followed, the moderate ſyſtem lately purſued in that country. Under the tyrannous rule of Robeſpierre every ſeverity was exerciſed againſt the Engliſh priſoners. Our informants were confined for eleven months in the Convent of the Carmelites at Bourdeaux. In this time the priſoners were fed chiefly on bad bread, conſiſting of chaff, chapped ſtraw, with a ſmall admixture of bean flour. During this time the law of the maximum was rigidly enforced; and the conſequence was, that proviſions were ſo ſcarce in the once opulent city of Bourdeaux, that a Rat was ſold in the public market, at the price of thirty ſous! On the death of Robeſpierre a ſudden reverſe took place. The proſcribed liſts, which amounted to upwards of 6000, including the whole of the National Guard, were produced only to conſign to public deteſtation, the monſter with whom they had originated, and Julien, his nephew, by whom they were to have been executed. Plenty began once more to appear in the markets, and on the 2d of September, Iſebeau, a member of the Convention, was ſent on a miſſion to Bourdeaux, where his firſt act was to releaſe all the Britiſh confined in the Maiſon d'Arret. Of the number thus releaſed were, Meſſrs. Johnſon, Barton, Foſter, Martin and Galway, with all their clerks and dependants: and alſo Mr. Skelton, an Engliſh gentleman; with Meſſrs. Hayes and Beecher, two Iriſh gentlemen, who were arreſted on their return from the waters of Barrege.

When theſe gentlemen left Bourdeaux, accounts had been received there of the capture of Pompeluna, on the 15th inſt. The whole of the Province of Navarre was therefore in poſſeſſion of the French. There was no fortreſs of any ſtrength between that place and Madrid. That capital was in conſequence in the higheſt ſtate of fermentation, and the royal family on the point of removal. Every effort was making to reinforce the Spaniſh army; the prieſts and nobles were exerting every effort, that enthuſiaſm could dictate, or influence effect; but, according to the accounts received at Bourdeaux, to very little purpoſe.

On the ſame authority, the report of the capture of Nantz by the Chouans may be fully contradicted. The people of Nantz, notwithſtanding the late horrible maſſacres at that place, are decidedly in favour of the Convention. The royaliſts in that neighbourhood, ſo far from being in force to attack the city of Nantz, are dwindled into petty bands, who live on ſpoil and depredation. They retire, during the day, into the forreſts, and iſſue only at night, to plunder, indiſcriminately, every place and paſſenger that can ſupply their encreaſing neceſſities.

No account had reached Bourdeaux of the ſucceſs of the Jacobin party in the Convention, of the reported execution of Tallien, or of the arreſt of Barrere—rumours that may fairly be attributed to the lye-making prints.

The lower claſſes of France are in extreme want and miſery, but ſtill attached to the Convention,

December 1.

In the diet of the 6th inſt. the ambaſſador from the elector of Mentz, made the following important motion, with reſpect to the deliberations upon his former propoſitions, relative to a negociation of peace.—"Whether it would not be thought neceſſary on account of the preſent urgent and dangerous ſituation of public affairs, to abridge the uſual term of deliberations, which conſiſted of ſix weeks, to only four weeks?"

The ambaſſador from the elector of Cologn ſaid, that the elector his maſter, inſiſted upon the adhering to the ancient cuſtom, reſpecting the deliberations in the diet, namely, that ſix weeks after the making of the motion, the diet ſhould enter into the pre-deliberation, whether the motion ſhould be debated by the members of the diet.

The ambaſſadors from Auſtria and Bohemia, were of the ſame opinion, adding, that ſix weeks were at leaſt neceſſary for each member to take into conſideration ſuch an important propoſition.

The ambaſſador from the Palatine and Saxony, ſupported the motion.

The ambaſſador from the elector of Brandenburg had no objection to it.

The ambaſſadors from the courts of Conſtance and Wurtemburg, and the reſt of all the courts of Germany, voted in favour of the motion, which was carried by a majority of votes, that the deliberations commence within four weeks after that day, namely, on the 5th of December next.

It was than requeſted, that the court of the electorate of Mentz, ſhould ſtate the order of the debates of that day. Which the ambaſſador ſtated as follows:

1ſt Whether, at the ſame time, whilſt vigorous meaſures of defence are taken by the empire, whilſt the ſyſtem of quintuple contingent has been adopted, it ſhould not be neceſſary alſo to enter iuto a negociation of peace, or at leaſt of a ceſſation of hoſtilities.

2d. Which are the means by which ſuch negociation may be obtained?

It is ſaid that the court of Vienna is not at all inclined to favour this motion of the elector of Mentz. The Auſtrian Ambaſſadors, in ſeveral courts, intimated, that the Emperor expected, that after the expences and loſſes he incurred during this war, that the Empire, with reſpect to a peace, or continuation of the war, would leave entirely the deciſion to him alone. The Emperor, however, is determined not to oppoſe the free deliberation on that ſubject by the diet, and will only exerciſe his power of negociating for peace, or continuing the war.

The Emperor has iſſued an edict, dated the 28th of October, to the directors of the Empire, containing an exhortation:

1. That vigorous meaſures ſhould be taken to recruit and increaſe the army of the Empire to triple the number of troops of which it conſiſted hitherto, which ſhall be effected in the ſpeedieſt manner poſſible, that the reinforcements ſhould arrive at the army on the 1ſt of February next.

2. That all the ſtates of the Empire, who have already troops upon an eſtabliſhed footing, ſhould, in theſe preſſing and dangerous times, march them immediately to join the grand Imperial army for the defence of the Empire.

3. That his Imperial Majeſty expects that no ſtate will ſhew, from individual intereſt, or from other falſe principles, any backwardneſs againſt contributing to the general defence of the Empire. His Majeſty would never have manifeſted any ſuſpicions reſpecting this point, if unfortunately experience had not ſhewn him, that from the time the increaſe of the army had been determined to be triple the number of the former eſtabliſhment, that the meaſure has not yet been accompliſhed to this day.

His Imperial Majeſty, however, from the confidence he placed in the Princes who are inveſted with the directions of the circles, hopes that they will take the moſt vigorous meaſures to enforce the recruiting of the army of the Empire.

The marquis of Luccheſini has formally contradicted at the court of Vienna, the report of the King of Pruſſia his maſter having entered into a ſeparate treaty with the French.

The French gave out at Coblentz, that they muſt have Mayence, coſt what it may.

The number of perſons confined in the priſons of Paris, on the 8th of November, was 3985.—During the latter part of the reign of Robeſpierre the number was 7485.

The French have laid a contribution of nine millions of livres on the city of Cologne; and have beſides demanded that the prieſts ſhould deliver up to them every article of plate belonging to the churches, on pain of death. They have planted the Tree of Liberty on the dome of the great cathedral of the city

In conſequence of the ſudden change of affairs in Poland, it is ſaid the King of Pruſſia

has sent an order to Gen. Mollendorfe, that the 20 thousand troops ordered back to Prussia should remain on the Rhine, and that in consequence of this order, these troops, which had began their march, are returned to their former cantonments. The Austrians and Prussians mediate an attempt to drive the French from before Mayence.

The following are the latest accounts from the British Army.

Head-quarters, Arnheim, Nov. 24.

We have no news, nor has there been any firing for several days on either side. This is attributed to an agreement lately entered into, that the troops on the banks of the Waal, should not molest each other. Most of our regiments are gone into cantonments.

The weather has been very severe for some days past. Three or four soldiers have been found frozen to death. There has been some firing towaads Thiel, but of no great consequence.

November 27.

To-morrow we leave this place to proceed on another march, but it will be an easy one (only four miles.)

The Alexander man of war, of 74 guns, has been taken by the French after an obstinate engagement with a very superior force.

It appears that Admiral Blight, in the Alexander, of 74 guns, fought with incredible bravery, Le Tigre of 84 guns, La Jean Bart, of 84, and a frigate of 44, four hours before he struck his colours, which Admiral Blight did not do till the other four line of battle ships and frigates bore down, after a fruitless chase of the Canada, of 74 guns, which escaped. Le Tigre and La Jean Bart were wrecks as well as the Alexander, and lost 450 men killed and wounded. The Alexander lost about 80 men killed and wounded, but the officers' names who fell cannot be ascertained.

December 3.

Orders have been sent to all the royal dockyards to expedite the repairs now going on with as much celerity as the season of the year will permit.

In our paper of Monday, we mentioned that M. de la Fayette had escaped from his prison. It appears that he had been separated from Alexander Lameth, and the other companions of his misfortune, and conveyed to Olmutz, in Bohemia. Two gentlemen had gone to Olmutz, for the purpose of devising means to get him off. They succeeded, and, to avoid suspicion in passing through the country, one of them went with la Fayette, while the other took a different road. The latter was taken; but there is reason to believe that la Fayette and his companion have been more fortunate.

The Empress of Russia, we are now told, in consequence of the success of her arms against the liberties of Poland, is immediatly to join the allies against France. She is now to supply 12 sail of the line, and twenty frigates, to convoy 20,000 Russians to Guernsey and Jersey, where barracks are preparing for them. They are to be joined by all the French emigrants and 20,000 English and Irish troops; and in February or march are to make a descent upon the French coast, and furnish the royalists in Normandy and Vendee with arms, &c. And thus a powerful diversion is to be created in favour of the allies upon the Rhine, and on the fromtiers of Holland, and the Spaniards will get rid of the French armies, which are at present so troublesome to them, who will be obliged to return home for the protection of their own country.

The plain English of all this is—The Empress is determined, that if she can prevent it, certain European powers shall not be yet allowed to enjoy the blessings of peace. If she can only make them so far her dupes as to believe she intends to perform one iota of all she promises, she gains her point; for, on account of her distance from the scene of action, she will be excused from being first in the field, and when once the others have begun the campaign, she will make her appearance in their favour---if it suits her purpose; or against them---if that shall then better answer her policy.

The poor oppressed Polanders are again, to all appearance, in a state of slavery; and they will probably continue the objects of pity and sympathy, till the Empress finds it convenient, by means which she well knows how to manage, to stir up the patriots once more against the King of Prussia, who, it would appear by every display of her policy, she is determined completely to destroy.

It should seem from Paris papers, that in the next campaign the French expect to turn the navies of Spain and Holland against England. These are the terms on which alone peace is to be granted to those powers: if Gibraltar is taken, Spain is to have it; the patriots of Holland are to be relieved from the Dominion of the Stadtholder; the power and even the existence of poor Old England are dreadfully threatened.

SURRENDER of WARSAW.

BERLIN, Nov 18.

Yesterday M. Von Hesse, Adjutant to the Russian General Suwarrow, passed this place on his journey to Potsdam, with the news of Warsaw having capitulated to the Russians on the 9th instant. The most favourable terms have been granted to the city—the inhabitants being secured, on the honour of her Imperial Majesty, in their lives and property, and a forgiveness of all that is past.

As by the capture of Praga, to defend which the Insurgents had united their utmost efforts, the prime of the Polish troops were destroyed, no hopes remained of defending Warsaw with success. On the 7th instant, Count Ignatius Potocki paid a visit to the Russian General at his head-quarters, with offers of peace. These were rejected, Count Suwarrow observing that the war was not against Poland, but against rebels. Potocki took with him a letter from the King, which was returned open. On the 8th all the Russian and Prussian prisoners in Warsaw were set at liberty. On the 9th the sovereign Council was annulled, and the General Commandant, Wahrlesky, surrendered his power into the hands of the King. It was intimated to the burghers to exert themselves to save their property, on which a deputation of the Magistrates, waited on General Suwarrow, to surrender the town, begging, as a condition, that their lives and property might be respected. This was granted, and the General had the generosity to promise an oblivion of all former injuries On the same day the Russians took possession of the city, and General Potemkin was sent to the King of Poland to guard the safety of his person..

On the 10th General Suwarrow himself entered the town, and on the keys being presented to him at the gate, he threw them in the air and exclaimed, "God be praised that they have not cost us so dear as those belonging to Praga." He was drawn in triumph into Warsaw, and soon after waited on the king. Nine thousand Polish troops laid down their arms, whom Gen. Suwarrow released on their parole of honour. Some thousand troops refused to surreder themselves, but Suwarrow said he would not punish the city for their disobedience—He said they should not escape him. Gen. Fersen is sent in search of them—They cannot hold out long, as they are in want of provisions.

It is said that the Prussians have obtained a victory over the Poles near Byura, when the Poles lost 400 men, among whom were 60 officers.

November 29.

We understand that Mr. Jay is about to set out from this country to Paris, on business of importance to this kingdom and to all Europe.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29.

Arrived this day, in 53 days from Bristol, the brig Columbia, Capt, Fitch, who brought papers to the 3d of December—By him we learn that the sluices were opened, and part of Amsterdam was flowed to the second story—The water came in with such unexpected violence, that it occasioned the loss of many lives—The people are exceeding sorry for the precipitate step they took, and it is supposed that Amsterdam will be nearly ruined—and that for 20 years to come, the damages will not be repaired.

Jan. 31.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. JOHN JAY, to his brother, Mr. Frederick Jay, in this city, dated Nov 21st.

"It will give you pleasure to be informed, that the treaty I was sent here to negociate, was signed the day before yesterday."

A merchant of this city has received a letter from London by the Columbia, which mentions, that the Preliminary articles between Great Britain and America had been signed by Mr. Grenville and Mr. Jay on the 19th of November last.

In addition, we learn from one of the passengers, that Mr. Jay had dispatched a person for America with the articles above mentioned, and that he had sailed previous to the Columbia.

In addition to the intelligence received by the Columbia, we have particular pleasure in handing the following articles respecting the happy success of Mr. Jay's embassy.

In confirmation, a gentleman of this city has received the following from a respectable American house in London, dated the 24th November:

"It will give you pleasure to hear that the treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce was finally concluded by Mr. Jay on the 19th inst.—the particulars have not transpired."

Further—A letter of 2d December, from London, has this article, "the only circumstances against this treaty, are the objections that may oppose its ratification in America."

This letter refers to others written previously, and have not yet come to hand. It confirms, however, that a treaty has been signed; and as to the objections, it cannot mean more than that uncertainty which attends every treaty, until it is finally ratified by the government which it affects.

Philadelphia, February 4.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable house in London, to his friend in this country, dated the 6th December, 1794.

"The treaty has actually been signed between the United States and Great Britain, and published in our Gazettes—in consequence thereof the price of American stock has risen very considerably, particularly Bank Stock, which is at one hundred and twenty-four pounds sterling a share, dividend to the purchaser."

The above was received on Saturday evening, by an express who left Boston on Tuesday last; from the Boston Mercury of that date (inclosed in a letter to a gentleman in this city) the following intelligence is copied.

BOSTON, Jan. 27.

On Sunday last arrived at Gloucester, brig Betsey, Capt. Greenleaf, in 35 days from Ramsgate, England, The editors of the Mercury, ever attentive to the duty which they owe to the public which supports them; and wishing that their patrons should have the first perusal of intelligence so important as they had a right to anticipate from the extraordinary passage of this arrival, they yesterday went to Cape Ann, and returned to town this morning. The Captain, in the hurry of sailing, left papers to the 17th Dec. which he had prepared to fetch with him, at his boarding house, and unfortunately his memory is not sufficient retentive to furnish us with many articles of their contents. We are indebted to private letters for those of the most importance.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The following extracts of letters, are from good authorities in England, to mercantile gentlemen of the first character in this place.

London, Nov. 27.

"Since the execution of the TREATY between the UNNITED STATES and this COUNTRY, has been announced, in the Gazette, the American Funds have taken a start."

Dec. 6.

"The Treaty you will be pleased with, and your newspapers, go by the Aurora, Hovey."

GENERAL NEWS.

The oral information by Capt. G. is rather of a negative nature. He says Amsterdam was not taken. There had been no late naval engagement, the British fleet was in port; neither of the allied powers had negociated a peace, though many respectable merchants, with whom Capt. G. conversed, imagined the war would not continue three months longer.

Earl Moira had the command of the British army, defending Holland; the Duke of York, having gone to England to be present at the marriage of the Prince of Wales, which, however, had since been postponed to spring, by reason of the difficulty of getting the betrothed Princess from the continent.

Capt. Greenleaf from England, mentions a disagreeable report—that an American brig, bound from France to a northern port on the continent, was run down by a Swedish vessel, in the English channel, and every soul on board perished, except Mr. Williams, the supercargo, who was, by some means happily saved. It is apprehended that Mr. Samuel Williams of this town is the man. Salem Gaz.

Also arrived at Cape Ann, schooner Freedom, Captain Griffin, in 42 days from Nantz. For 20 days prior to her sailing, an Embargo had existed at that place on American vessels; another was about to take place, when he avoided it by towing his vessel from Pam-Beouf—All sorts of naval stores being in requisition for the use of the nation, they were taken from every merchant at Nantz, who possessed them.

By a vessel arrived at Norfolk, letters are received in this city from New Orleans, containing intelligence, that a considerable part of the town was destroyed by a dreadful conflagration that broke out on the 8th December, in the most improved and opulent part of that city, which experienced a like calamity but a few years ago. It is supposed that 400 buildings, including a magazine of powder, have been consumed by this last disaster.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, dated December 24, 1794.

"I wrote you a few days since, via Charleston, informing you of the melancholy fate of New Orleans, one third of which was burnt to the ground on the 8th instant. In the space of three hours, all the Merchants Stores, without any other exceptions, than those of Messrs. Merricutt, Cavelier, and Petit—have been destroyed, mine in the number, and my loss is considerable—the particulars I will in a day or two give you."

Department of War.

January 26, 1795.

INFORMATION is hereby given, to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th of September, 1794, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1795, will be paid on that day, by the Commissioners of Loans, within the States respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications, of Executors and Administrators, must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective appointments, and of the time of the decease of the Invalids, whose pensions they may claim.

By order of the President of the United States,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

8sw Secretary of War.

TAKEN up trespassing, at the Canal, Springsbury, on the 26th ult. a small Brindle COW, with sundry white spots, with a slit in her left ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. GERSHOM JOHNSON.

February 2, 1795. *

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A large Number of

Pennsylvania Donation Lands,

and United States LAND WARRANTS, for which the highest Price will be given, at No. 65, North Seventh-street. * Feb. 2.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION or tract of about fifty acres of Land in the township of Blockley, five miles from Philadelphia, and about twenty rod from the turnpike road, in a good neighbourhood, there is a dwelling house and other buildings thereon, with a good spring near the door, a stream of water running through it, and a proportion of meadow and orchard; the land is good, and its pleasant situation in the vicinity of the city, will recommend it as a country seat, or it might accommodate a tradesman. Possession may be had the 25th of March next.---Terms of sale may be known by applying to James Pearson, north seventh street Philadelphia; Hugh Lloyd, near Darby; or Thomas Warner, adjoining the premises. February 2.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the 10th day of the Third Month next, pursuant to the last will and testament of ISAAC WOODROW, deceased,

A Valuable PLANTATION, pleasantly situated in the township of East-Mariborough, Chester county, within 13 miles of Wilmington, and one mile from Kennett square, containing 180 acres of good land, and well accommodated with buildings, meadow, orchard, &c. well timbered, and a good well of water near the door; likewise a LOT of LAND, in Kennett-Square, containing one acre and a half, on which is erected a good dwelling house, where a store has been lately kept, with other necessary buildings thereon, and a good well of good water near the door. The title of both indisputable. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, by

ISAAC WOODROW, }
LEVI WOODROW, } Executors.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's court, for the county of Chester, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Second Day of the Third Month next, at the late dwelling house of ISAAC PIM, deceased, the MESSUAGE and PLANTATION whereon he lived at the time of his decease, situate in the Great-Valley, in the township of East-Caln, 3 miles from Downing town, on a westerly direction on the Turnpike road; thereon is erected, a large, convenient, stone mansion house, a pump near the door, which supplies a milk-house, on a new construction, a sadler's shop, frame barn and stabling, large and convenient; the situation of the mansion house is on an eminence, and commands a beautiful prospect of the fertile valley adjoining, about 20 acres of meadow, mostly under the command of water, a great proportion of timber land; the arable land consists of a rich and fertile soil, well adapted to raising winter crops, and clover for grazing, orchard of a middling size and condition, limestone in abundance, and can be quarried at a trifling expence. This tract contains about 212 acres, bounded by lands of John Pim, Thomas Pim, Robert Valentine, and Joshua Roman. Any person inclinable to view this estate before the day of sale, is desired to apply to JOHN PIM, adjoining the premises. The conditions will be made known, and due attendance given, by

NATHAN COOPE, }
JOHN PIM, } Administrators.

East-Caln, Second Month 4th, 1795. *

New-Jersey, House of Assembly, Nov. 21, 1794.

A PETITION from sundry owners of meadow on Manumuskin creek, and other inhabitants of the township of Maurice's river, in the county of Cumberland, praying that an act may pass to repeal the laws, passed many years ago, for stopping the tide from flowing up the said Manumuskin creek, was read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present a bill on the second Thursday of the next sitting, to answer the prayer of their petition, on previously advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present with a copy of this order, for at least three weeks, in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and also for three weeks in three of the most public places in the township of Maurice's river.

Extract from the Minutes,

MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

In compliance with the above order, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitioners will present a bill to the Legislature, for the above purpose, on Thursday the 19th day of February next.

Maurice's river, Jan. 26, 1795. *

TO BE LET,

For a Term of Years, and may be occupied on the 15th day of March next,

A FARM, containing 200 acres of land, situate in the township of West-Bradford, and county of Chester, distant about 7 miles from West-Chester, upon the Strasburgh, or New-Lancaster road. This Place is abundantly supplied with timber, and well watered for cattle; there are on the premises, a stone dwelling house, with a well of excellent water near the door, and out-houses, also a young thriving orchard of apple trees. The above tract is convenient to several mills, lime-kilns, &c. Enquire at the house of JOHN HARPER, at the sign of the Turk's Head, in West-Chester. Feb. 2, 1795.

CAME to the subscriber's Plantation, on the first day of January last, a Bay HORSE, about 18 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and has some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove proverty, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN OTT.

Bedminster township, Bucks county, Feb. 2, 1795. *

TO BE SOLD,

Or Let for a Term of Years,

THE PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the ſign of General Wolfe, on the Lancaſter road, 44 miles from Philadelphia, and 22 from Lancaſter: the Plantation contains about 100 acres of land, about one half cleared, 10 acres of meadow, ſome orchard, and a ſpring, ſmith's ſhop, and ſpring-houſe, near the dwelling houſe; there is a very good vacancy for a ſmith, there being none nearer than 3 miles. Any perſon who chooſes to buy or rent, may apply, near the ſign of the Waggon, know the terms, and have poſſeſſion on the firſt day of April next.

CALEB WAY.

Weſt-Caln, Jan. 10, 1795. §

TO BE SOLD,

THE Noted ſtand for public buſineſs, called the Barly Sheep, on the Old York Road, 12 miles from Philadelphia. A LOT of GROUND, containing nine acres well manured and in with clover, with a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining, two good wells of water near the houſe, with pumps in them, with ſtabling for fifty horſes, two good waggon ſheds with other out buildings, the whole in good repair, for further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM M'CALLA.

Jan. 25, 1795. *

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 13th of this inſt. a negro man, who calls himſelf JOE JENKINS, and acknowledges to be a ſlave to Mr. JAMES CLEGETT, of George-Town, ſtate of Maryland, his maſter is hereby deſired to come, pay the charges, and take him away, in 4 weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged on paying his fees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Gaoler.

Jan. 20, 1795. *

WAS ſtolen, on the night of the 10th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Wallkiln precinct, Ulſter county, near Goſhen, ſtate of New-York, a dark Bay MARE, riſing 5 years old, better than 14 hands high, has no natural marks, paces and trots, and marked with the harneſs; ſhe is well made, and was in good order, has been docked; ſhe was ſtolen by a George Thompſon, a native of Ireland, and talks broad, of a ſandy complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, about 35 years of age, formerly lived near Goſhen. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed man ſhall have TEN DOLLARS, or FIFTEEN for the Man and Mare, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

JOHN HALL

January 25, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 12th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premiſes,

A THREE ſtory Brick HOUSE and Lot of Land, containing near 4 acres, ſituate in the town of Haddonfield, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, now in the tenure of James B. Cooper, occupied as a tavern, and has been kept as ſuch for near 20 years paſt. There are on the premiſes, a frame barn and large ſtables, and other out buildings, a number of fruit trees, and a garden well ſtocked with flower and other roots; the whole enclоſed in good cedar fence.

Alſo to be ſold, at the time and place aforeſaid, a LOT of LAND, containing about 23 acres, ſituate in Waterford townſhip, half a mile from the above mentioned premiſes, 14 acres thereof are cleared, and in good cedar fence.

Alſo to be ſold, at ſame time, a Brick TENEMENT and Lot of Land, adjoining the tavern, now in the tenure of Hannah Sharp.

All the above deſcribed Property will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. An indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. The terms of payment will be eaſy, and made known at the time and place of ſale, by

HUGH CREIGHTON.

Swedeſborough, Jan 15, 1795.

N. B. Thoſe inclined to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may ſee the ſame, by applying to *James B. Cooper.*

To be ſold, by Public Vendue,

At Newtown, on Monday, the 2d of March, next,

A Handſome two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a ſtable and lot of ground adjoining, in Newtown, Bucks county, within 25 miles of Philadelphia, and 9 of Trenton; the houſe has been lately built, and having the common in front, is one of the beſt ſituations in the place for pleaſantneſs or buſineſs of any kind; the lot is in front 100 feet, and in depth about 150, extending from the common to the next ſtreet; the town enjoys the advantage of a public academy, and a healthineſs of ſituation not ſurpaſſed by any other in the ſtate. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of April next. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, may know the terms by applying in Philadelphia, to E. POLE, No. 34, Dock-ſtreet, or on the premiſes, to J. W. CONDY.

Jan. 21, 1795. * 6 w.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE in *Cheſter*, Delaware county, which, if not taken out before the 31ſt of March next, will then be ſent to the GENERAL POST-OFFICE as Dead Letters.

MILES MACARTY, P. M.

January, 1795.

A. ROBERT ANDERSON.

B. Richard Bond, Weſt-Cheſter.

C. Daniel Cornog, John Cannan.

D. Mordecai Dunn, Ready Douds.

E. Robert Erwin, or Samuel Walker, 3.

F. Daniel Fitzpatrick, Bernard Ferris, 2.

H. Robert Huſton, James Huey, Hugh Huſton, Henry Hagan, Robert Hayes, Jenny Heſlep, William Harvey.

I. John Irwin, Ridley.

K. Mathias Kerlin, John Knowles, William King, J. Kerr.

L. John Love, 2; Alexander Love.

M. Abraham Marſhall, Weſt-Bradford; James M'Dowell, Samuel M'Elhenny, William Miller.

P. Robert Porter, Jonathan Plover, Mary Pedrick.

R. Mr. Rankin, Weſt-Cheſter; Hugh Ramſay.

S. Alexander Scott, Ann Simpſon, Robert Smith, near Cheſter.

W. Mary Worth, Newlin townſhip, Chriſtian Webb.

Agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of CROMWELL PEIRCE, late of the townſhip of Willis town, and county of Cheſter, deceaſed, will be ſold by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Friday, the 13th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE Plantation, whereon the deceaſed formerly lived, containing 100 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, on the premiſes are, a dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, ſeveral out-houſes, a good new ſtone ſpring-houſe over a never-failing ſpring, a large and good bearing orchard of apple trees and other fruit, about 8 or 9 acres of meadow, 5 whereof is watered—The premiſes are in neat good repair and good heart, as the fences are all of cheſnut rails, and there has lately been large quantities of lime laid on the land—The premiſes are ſituate about half a mile ſouth of the Turnpike road, oppoſite the Warren tavern, and 22 miles from the city, and about one mile from ſeveral lime kilns—Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſaid premiſes, before the day of Sale, will pleaſe to apply to *Cromwell Pierce*, on the premiſes, or to *John Bartholomew Eſq;* near the ſame.

CROMWELL PEIRCE, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, } Executors.

N. B. At ſaid time and place will be Sold, Wheat and Rye in the ground, Houſhold and Kitchin furniture &c.

January 12, 1795. ¶

To be Sold or Let,

A SMALL FARM, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 60 acres, a proportionable part of which is good meadow, with a never failing ſtream of water running through the ſame; there are on the premiſes, a commodious tenement and barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe and a ſpring of good water near the door, a good garden, well pailed in, an orchard of good fruit of various kinds, and about 10 acres of woodland, part of which may be turned into meadow; the whole ſituate about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and adjoining lands of Grinawalt, Biſbing, Lutz, and Wintz, and is near Wintz's tavern, on the Skippack road. Terms of payment will be made eaſy. Apply to ABRAHAM KINTZING, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

January 19, 1795. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC WARNER, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

WILLIAM WARNER, ALGERNON ROBERTS, } Executors.

Blockley, Jan. 20, 1795. ¶

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Griſt Mill, in good repair for manufacturing Wheat and Indian corn, ſituate on a never failing ſtream of water, with the advantage of 29 feet head and fall, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 23 acres of land, 7 of which is excellent watered meadow, 3 and an half good woodland, and the remainder under wheat and clover lots, within 14 miles of Philadelphia, and on the great road leading from the Bethlehem road down the Penepack creek into the Oxford road to the city: Being convenient for wheat and other grain; together with a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, completely finiſhed, and a large kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn, a large ſtone ſhed, a good ſpring of water within a few yards of the door, with a complete ſtone ſpring-houſe arched over, and a ſmoke-houſe over the ſame, with other out-buildings; alſo, a young apple orchard containing 100 trees, part grafted fruit, with peach, pear, and other fruit trees: Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title.

* ABRAHAM DUFFIELD

January 6.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in the county of Bucks, lying on and adjoining to the old York road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, bounded by lands of Thomas Watſon, and others, 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing 70 acres, with a good log dwelling houſe thereon; one half of the ſaid tract is good woodland, the timber thrifty and fine, and there may be made 5 acres of timothy meadow; the remainder is arable land, freſh and good, watered by ſeveral ſprings, and one ſtream running through it; within an half mile of the ſaid tract, there is plenty of limeſtone, where lime burning is carried on extenſively, which renders the wood valuable. For terms of ſale apply to THOMAS WATSON, adjoining the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, in ſaid county.

JOSEPH R. JENKS.

January 14th 1795. ‡

To Rent, or Let on Shares,

NAAMAN's CREEK PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, 50 of which are excellent meadow; there is every convenience on the premiſes that is neceſſary for a farm, and is in complete order for graizing. Poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. For terms apply to THOMAS ROBINSON,

Jan. 19, 1795. ¶ at Naaman's creek

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM FELL, late of Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment on or before the 16th day of the fourth month next; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement,

DAVID HALL, EDWARD FELL, } Executors.

1ſt mo. 16th, 1795. ¶

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, and has a ſmall foretop. Alſo taken, a bridle, and an old ſaddle, the padd faced with white pluſh, lately repaired with a blue ſweat-cloth, lined with white linen. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive 4 dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, and 2 dollars for the thief on conviction.

JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, Bucks county, †

12th mo. 30th, 1794.

N. B. A certain James Oſburne left the neighbourhood about the ſame time; he is about 25 years of age, middle ſize, his hair frizzled, pretty well dreſs'd, by trade a weaver, but ſometimes digs wells. There is do doubt but he has taken the horſe, and is generally ſuppoſed to be gone ſomewhere about Shippenſburg, and perhaps is married there.

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On FRIDAY the 13th day of February next, on the Premiſes,

PURSUANT to the laſt will of Chriſtian Schrack, late of Providence townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, that valuable LOT of LAND, ſituate in Providence aforeſaid, adjoining the Reading road, the lands of Matthias Brooks and Andrew Todd, containing 60 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, between 7 and 8 acres of good meadow, the whole of which can be watered by a never failing ſtream, (whereon is ſituated the mill of Matthias Brooks) 18 acres of woodland, and an excellent ſand-ſtone quarry, which are very valuable. There are on ſaid lot erected, a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a log barn, and other out houſes, alſo a convenient tan-yard, where the buſineſs has been extenſively carried on for a number of years paſt, a large orchard, now in its prime, and a pump of good water near the door. The above deſcribed lot is well ſituated for public buſineſs, in the village commonly called the Trap, and near ſeveral places of worſhip, of divers denominations. Attendance, and a reaſonable credit, will be given by

MARGARET SCHRACK, Executrix
ABRAHAM SCHRACK, ADAM PRUTZMAN, } Executors.

N. N. The conditions of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

January 12, 1795. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockly townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th of December laſt, a Black MARE, with two white feet, and a pair of hopples on. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN RHOADS.

January 8, 1785. †

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon early next ſpring,

A FARM, containing about 300 acres, 140 whereof are cleared, and under good fence, the remainder woodland, in Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, within two miles of ſeveral places of worſhip, and fronting on a large public road, 5 miles from the town of Wilmington, where there is a good market twice a week. Apply to ROBERT RUSSELL, at Brandywine Slitting mill, near the ſaid Farm, who will ſhew the Place; and for terms, at No. 7, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

Twelfth Mo. 18, 1794. 6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, Prince George's county, Maryland, a likely, active Mulatto ſlave, called HARRY, who ſince his departure has aſſumed the name of FLEET. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high; has grey eyes and ſandy coloured hair, which he wears turned up before, and very ſhort and ſtraight behind. He appears confuſed when ſpoken to, but when cloſely examined, much embarraſſed. His cloathing cannot be particularly deſcribed, as he has been gone ever ſince July. By a letter from him to his father, dated the 17th of Sept. laſt, it appears that he was then in Philadelphia, and he ſays he expected to ſail for London in about two months. All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt carrying off the ſaid ſlave at their peril. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges for bringing him home.

MATHEW EVERSFIELD.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from the Middle ferry, on the road called Marſhall's road, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, of good land, a ſufficient quantity of which is woodland, and plenty of good meadow, on a branch of Cobb's creek: there are on ſaid Plantation, two apple orchards beſides a variety of peach and other fruit trees, a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, an over-ſhot griſt-mill on a conſtant ſtream of water a few rods from the dwelling houſe, a good ſpring under part of the mill-houſe, a good barn, ſtabled underneath; the title indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN TYSON.

January 10, 1795.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Thurday the 25th of December, living in Lower-Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro MAN, named JOE, about 5 feet 5 inches high, was 23 years of age laſt May, walks lame, has a piece of his little finger cut off; had on and took with him, a new mixture linſey coat, and under jacket of the ſame, a ſtriped jacket of linen, blue and white ſtripes, two pair of trowſers, a pair of yellow linſey, and a pair of ſtriped caſſimer, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of pale blue yarn, ribbed, the other black woollen yarn, a new pair of ſhoes, a new high crowned hat, bound with black tape. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB REIFF, Senior.

January 8, 1795. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

And entered upon the firſt day of April next, and for which an indiſputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, county of Cheſter, 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral limeſtone quarries near the premiſes, a great quantity of woodland on the ſaid place, and about 12 or 15 acres of good watered meadow. On the ſaid premiſes are two dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk houſe over a good ſpring of water near the door, the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, two ſtories high, with two rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn, and other out buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant, and convenient to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING, DANIEL CORNOG, } Executors.

January 1, 1795. *

N. B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday, the 4th inſtant, an Apprentice BOY, named JOSEPH WHITE, by trade a Blackſmith, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black ſtreight hair; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured cloth coat and veſt, two pair of trowſers, the one fuſtian, the other milled linſey, a new, high crowned, wool hat, two pair of pale blue coloured ſtockings, two homeſpun linen ſhirts, almoſt new, and a pair of ſtrong leather ſhoes with old buckles in them. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid Apprentice, or lodges him in jail in the States, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

WALTER LILLY, junr.

Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county,

January 5, 1795. *

CAME to the ſubſcriber's place, on the old York road, about 7 miles from Philadelphia, a Brown COW, with a white ſtreak on her back. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

DANIEL HOLLAWELL.

December 16, 1794. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3369.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1795.

Department of War.

January 26, 1795.

INFORMATION is hereby given, to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th of September, 1794, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1795, will be paid on that day, by the Commissioners of Loans, within the States respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications, of Executors and Administrators, must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective appointments, and of the time of the decease of the Invalids, whose pensions they may claim.

By order of the President of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
8fw Secretary of War.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the 10th day of the Third Month next, pursuant to the last will and testament of ISAAC WOODROW, deceased,

A Valuable PLANTATION, pleasantly situated in the township of East-Marlborough, Chester county, within 13 miles of Wilmington, and one mile from Kennett square, containing 180 acres of good land, and well accommodated with buildings, meadow, orchard, &c. well timbered, and a good well of water near the door; likewise a LOT of LAND, in Kennett-Square, containing one acre and a half, on which is erected a good dwelling house, where a store has been lately kept, with other necessary buildings thereon, and a good well of good water near the door. The title of both indisputable. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given, and the terms of sale made known, by

ISAAC WOODROW, } Executors.
LEVI WOODROW, }

BY virtue of an order issued out of the Orphan's court, for the county of Chester, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the Second Day of the Third Month next, at the late dwelling house of ISAAC PIM, deceased, the MESSUAGE and PLANTATION whereon he lived at the time of his decease, situate in the Great-Valley, in the township of East-Caln, 3 miles from Downing town, on a westerly direction on the Turnpike road; thereon is erected, a large, convenient, stone mansion house, a pump near the door, which supplies a milk-house, on a new construction, a sadler's shop, frame barn and stabling, large and convenient; the situation of the mansion house is on an eminence, and commands a beautiful prospect of the fertitle valley adjoining, about 20 acres of meadow, mostly under the command of water, a great proportion of timber land; the arable land consists of a rich and fertile soil, well adapted to raising winter crops, and clover for grazing, orchard of a midling size and condition, limestone in abundance, and can be quarried at a trifling expence. This tract contains about 212 acres, bounded by lands of John Pim, Thomas Pim, Robert Valentine, and Joshua Roman. Any person inclinable to view this estate before the day of sale, is desired to apply to JOHN PIM, adjoining the premises. The conditions will be made known, and due attendance given, by

NATHAN COOPE, } Administrators.
JOHN PIM, }

East-Caln, Second Month 4th, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 8 miles from Wilmington, and 8 from Elkton, situate in New-London township, Chester county, containing 166 acres of land, 60 whereof are woodland, and 15 meadow, a good bearing orchard, the remainder ploughland, on which there is a commodious two story log house &c. Also another farm, containing 300 acres of land. The terms may be known, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM MACKY, living in Nottingham, or the subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM BEATY.

January 16, 1795. *

N. B. The last described tract, having a sufficiency of woodland, may be divided into two small farms, and will be sold to suit the purchasers.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION or tract of about fifty acres of Land in the township of Blockley, five miles from Philadelphia, and about twenty rod from the turnpike road, in a good neighbourhood, there is a dwelling house and other buildings thereon, with a good spring near the door, a stream of water running through it, and a proportion of meadow and orchard; the land is good, and its pleasant situation in the vicinity of the city, will recommend it as a country seat, or it might accommodate a tradesman. Possession may be had the 25th of March next.---Terms of sale may be known by applying to James Pearson, north seventh street Philadelphia; Hugh Lloyd, near Darby; or Thomas Warner, adjoining the premises, February 2.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A large Number of

Pennsylvania Donation Lands,

and United States LAND WARRANTS, for which the highest Price will be given, at No. 65, North Seventh-street. * Feb. 2.

New-Jersey, House of Assembly, Nov. 2, 1794.

A PETITION from sundry owners of meadow on Manumuskin creek, and other inhabitants of the township of Maurice's river, in the county of Cumberland, praying that an act may pass to repeal the laws, passed many years ago, for stopping the tide from flowing up the said Manumuskin creek, was read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to present a bill on the second Thursday of the next sitting, to answer the prayer of their petition, on previously advertising the purport of the bill they mean to present with a copy of this order, for at least three weeks, in the Pennsylvania Gazette, and also for three weeks in three of the most public places in the township of Maurice's river.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

In compliance with the above order, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitioners will present a bill to the Legislature, for the above purpose, on Thursday the 19th day of February next.

Maurice's river, Jan. 26, 1795. *

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Fifth Day, the 19th of the Second Month next,

A LOT, containing 2 acres and 52 perches, situate in Mooreland township. Montgomery county, on the Governor's and Limekiln roads, within 15 miles of Philadelphia, and one and half of the Crooked-billet: there are on said lot, a large, new, two story, stone dwelling house, with 3 rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, a well of excellent water near the door, a frame stable, a small quantity of wood, and a young apple orchard of grafted fruit, is beautifully situated, and suitable for public business; likewise another LOT, of 15 acres and 36 perches, nearly adjoining the above (with a lane from one to the other) a part of which is woodland, a considerable number of apple and some fruit trees thereon. The sale to begin at 2 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, by

DAVID DAVIES.

First Month, 27, 1795.

TO BE LET,

For a Term of Years, and may be occupied on the 15th day of March next,

A FARM, containing 200 acres of land, situate in the township of West-Bradford, and county of Chester, distant about 7 miles from West-Chester, upon the Strasburgh, or New-Lancaster road. This Place is abundantly supplied with timber, and well watered for cattle; there are on the premises, a stone dwelling house, with a well of excellent water near the door, and out-houses, also a young thriving orchard of apple trees. The above tract is convenient to several mills, lime-kilns, &c. Enquire at the house of JOHN HARPER, at the sign of the Turk's Head, in West-Chester. Feb. 2, 1795.

Agreeable to the last Will and Testament of CROMWELL PEIRCE, late of the township of Willis town, and county of Chester, deceased, will be sold by public vendue, on the premises, on Friday, the 13th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

THE Plantation, whereon the deceased formerly lived, containing 100 acres of land, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, on the premises are, a dwelling-house, barn, stables, several out-houses, a good new stone spring-house over a never-failing spring, a large and good bearing orchard of apple trees and other fruit, about 8 or 9 acres of meadow, 5 whereof is watered---The premises are in neat good repair and good heart, as the fences are all of chesnut rails, and there has lately been large quantities of lime laid on the land ---The premises are situate about half a mile south of the Turnpike road, opposite the Warren tavern, and 22 miles from the city, and about one mile from several lime kilns---Any person wishing to purchase said premises, before the day of Sale, will please to apply to *Cromwell Pierce*, on the premises, or to *John Bartholomew Esq;* near the same.

CROMWELL PEIRCE, } Executors.
JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, }

N. B. At said time and place will be Sold, Wheat and Rye in the ground, Houshold and Kitchin furniture &c.

January 12, 1795. ¶

CAME to the subscriber's Plantation, on the first day of January last, a Bay HORSE, about 13 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and has some saddle marks. The owner is desired to come, prove proverty, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN OTT.

Bedminster township, Bucks county, Feb. 2, 1795. *

ITALY, October 14.

THE late French Ambassador at Genoa, Citizen Tilly, is conducted to Paris under military escort; all his effects were embarked, and he intended to go by water, but the new French Resident, Citizen Villars, persuaded him to make his journey by land, whereupon he was arrested by the Gens d'Arms, near Vado: being arrested, he protested his innocence. The heads of his impeachment are said to be the following:

1. That he has not sent provisions enough to Bastia.
2. That he has kept on a secret correspondence with the English.
3. That he intended to create at Genoa an insurrection.
4. That he has squandered great sums belonging to the Republic.

GENOA, Oct 18.

On Monday the 13th, Citizen Claude Villard, the new French minister, repaired with his suite to the palais royal, to compliment our Republic in the person of the secretary of state, who returned his visit with the same ceremony.

We have very little news from the theatre of war. The country beyond the Barcnida, is exposed to the incursions of the French. It is confirmed that they sent different corps of cavalry to Marseilles to suppress a tumult there. The French continue to fortify and entrench themselves at Vado. They have five battalions in the neighbourhood of Ormea, and an equal number on the Col de Tende, where they are lodged in barracks, on account of the cold, which is become very rigorous.

General Argenteau is entrenched with 6000 Austrian troops, on the little hill which commands the fortress of Ceva. His situation is such that he can make a strong resistance in case of attack, and receive support from the two corps of the army under the command of Generals Colli and Colloredo, which cover his flanks.

The French have sent a trumpet to Dusseldorf, with letters to the persons who have fled from the countries they have over-run, from their families or friends who have staid, exhorting them to return to save their property from being confiscated. On the 6th, a number of those who had fled from Neuss, Juliers, Aix la-Chapelle, &c crossed the Rhine. On their return they were received by French patroles on their landing, and conducted to the French general at Neuss, to be examined and receive passports.

October 18.

There is a talk here of a battle near Ormea, in which the French lost 2000 men, killed or wounded. It is certain they have razed the citadel of Ormea. The king of Naples has invited all the churches and convents to give up their plate, at an interest of four per cent. per annum. For this purpose the seven banks of that city have been united into one, bearing the name of National Bank. At Rome, all privileged persons have received an invitation to send their plate to the mint, at an annual interest of four per cent.

FRANCKFORT, November 3.

We have just been informed that in the night of the 1st inst. the fortress of Rhinfels, adjoining St. Goar, and six leagues from Coblentz, after having been heavily bombarded, was surrendered to the French by capitulation.

Mentz, is at present garrisoned by the Austrians, and the troops of the Electors of Cologne and Palatine. The French are on the heights of Hechtsheim, and have strong advanced posts in the neighbourhood of Weissenau. Frequent thirmishes are the only things which have as yet taken place. The French retain their original position near Manheim, and are perfectly quiet; but they are very busy in throwing up entrenchments.

The Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe, the Prussian General, has notified to their Commissaries in this place, that 20,000 of the Prussian army of the Rhine were about to march through Saxony, in their way back to Prussia.

November 8.

The French army in the environs of Mentz, is computed at 30,000 men. In the course of last week hardly a day passed without hearing the cannon of Mentz roar; which, however, was chiefly to hinder each other in erecting trenches, &c. and nothing of consequence happened. But, notwithstanding this, the garrison of Mentz is very often alarmed by the French, who approach nearer and nearer.

November 9.

General Clairfayt arrived at Meerheim on the 30th of October. He there received a letter by a courier going from Vienna to London; according to which the troops are to go into winter-quarters. In the night of the 5th, the French obtained possession of an isle of the Rhine, near Coblentz opposite Valender. The greater part of their troops and artillery in this quarter are gone against Mayence. An order was yesterday published in this city for every inhabitant to put water on the roof of his house, pull off the timber, and provide himself with provisions. The Prussian troops which are marching to Silesia, daily pass before this city.

LEYDEN, Nov. 20.

Since the evacuation of Nimeguen, and the entry of the French troops into that city, no military operation of importance has been undertaken in that quarter. There is a report, however, that a Convention has taken place between the Dutch and French.

It appears that the respective Commanders on the two banks of the Waal, viz. the officer commanding the French troops at Nimeguen, and the Dutch troops at Lent, opposite that city, have agreed to spare all unnecessary cannonading, and it is added, that the French have promised not to profit of this suspension of hostilities to erect batteries.

The Imperial troops under the command of Gen. Webneck, continue on the right bank of the Rhine, from Wezel to Arnheim and Panderen.—It is said, that their number is about 20,000.

PARIS, Oct. 31.

At length, the proceedings against the 71 imprisoned members were terminated the day before yesterday, and many of them were ordered to be released. Immediately after, Clauzel, in the name of the committees, mounted the tribune, and recommended that the conduct of Carrier, one of their representatives, should be properly investigated. On the same evening there was an extraordinary sitting, and a commission of 21 members was chose to report whether the charges against Carrier were well or ill founded.

For some time past, we have had almost daily rejoicings, on account of our successes in every quarter. General Jourdan has informed the convention of the capture of Coblentz, Cleves, Guelders and Venlo, the works of the last place are very little damaged. Yesterday we received the news of a compleat victory gained over the Spaniards in Navarre. The battle lasted 40 hours, and the enemy were beaten in every quarter. Their loss consists in 2000 killed and as many wounded; 50 pieces of cannon taken; besides two stand of colours taken: a great quantity of tent equipage, arms and magazines. Our object was to surround the whole Spanish army, and oblige them to lay down their arms; but one of our columns did not arrive at the place of destination till the day after the battle; and the remains of the Spanish army, aided by a very thick fog, escaped by this means and retreated to Sangonela in great disorder. We have cut off their communication with Pampeluna, which place must shortly fall into our hands. Our loss has been very trifling.

Matters do not go on quite so well in the department of Morbihan; and our Representative has written for a reinforcement of troops, to dispel the Chouans, who rove about from one village to another, and plunder and kill the inhabitants. Merlin, of Thionville, is gone on a commission to the armies of the Rhine and of the Moselle, and it is surmised, that he may have something more in view than a mere mission to our armies. The cruelties inflicted under the reign of the Jacobins are more and more held in abhorrence, and there is every prospect of returning reason in our councils.

From the Lower Rhine, Nov. 5.

The Austrian army is on the point of entering into cantoments.

The French Gen. Jourdan has offered, quite unexpectedly, to Count Clairfayt, the mutual exchange of prisoners; and informed him that a French deputy, arrived at Cologne, was charged with this negociation. The Austrians have appointed Lieutenant Col. Szefro, commissioner in transacting this business.

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 11.

The late unexpected evacuation of Nimeguen has surrendered into the enemy's hands a place of great strength, which renders them masters of the left banks of the Waal. We do not, however, despair of the safety of the Province of Holland since without forcing the lines of Greb, or surmounting the immense obstacles which obstruct their way through the district of Thiel, the enemy cannot possibly penetrate into that province. The British head quarters are still at Arnheim, and the Dutch at Corcum; and we do not hear that the

French have hitherto made any attempt to croſs the Waal.

All the cannon, ammunition and ſtores at Nimeguen fell into the enemy's hands, for want of time to remove them.

The imperial magazine which ſome time ago was ordered to be removed into Gueldres, is now, in purſuance of counter-orders, which laſt Saturday reached this place, either to be ſold here, or to be transferred to Bremen. Another ſtriking proof of the verſatility of the imperial counſels, of which we have already witneſſed ſuch a variety of inſtances.

A column, conſiſting of about 7000 Republican horſe and foot, had taken poſt near Bergen-op-Zoom, and much firing was heard in that quarter laſt Saturday and Sunday; but letters from that place, as well as Breda, do not mention any attack having been made by the enemy on theſe fortreſſes.

November 14.

We hear that Maeſtricht, which ſurrendered on the 4th inſtant, had been in want both of proviſions and ammunition, that the Stadthouſe, ſeveral Churches, and the greateſt part of the city, had been demoliſhed by the fire of the enemy; and that the garriſon were ſuffered to march out with the honours of war, on condition of not ſerving againſt the French during the war, but that the emigrants were not to be comprehended in the capitulation.

It is ſaid that on the evacution of Nimeguen, the allies, finding it impracticable to remove the horſes acroſs the Waal, killed them all, amounting to upwards of three hundred.

We hear that the Magiſtrates of Utrecht have come to a reſolution not to ſuffer any foreign troops to enter that city.

November 18.

Both Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda are threatened by the French. The army which beſieged Maeſtricht, is ſaid to be deſtined to reduce theſe places; but many well informed people doubt of their being ſufficiently provided with men, ammunition and proviſions, to make a vigorous defence.

A letter from Neuwid of the 8th inſtant, ſtates, that the corps of the Prince of Conde, ſaid to conſiſt at preſent of about 5,800 men, is taken into Britiſh pay; it is to be encreaſed by a far more conſiderable number, and rendered ſtrong enough to undertake a powerful diverſion in the interior of France.

WESEL, Nov. 12.

The Duke of Brunſwick has decidedly refuſed to accept the command of the army for the defence of Holland.

Nimeguen was entirely evacuated on the night of the 7th.

The Engliſh, to ſhew that they expected ſuccours from the Auſtrians, had begun here to conſtruct a bridge over the Rhine. On the 9th the French with 30,000 men attacked the Auſtrians poſted on the other ſide of the Rhine, to defend this bridge. After ſome ſkirmiſhing with the advanced poſts, the action began in earneſt at ſeven in the evening.—The Auſtrians, after having defended themſelves with much valour againſt an enemy at leaſt ten times their number, retreated in good order, under the protection of the cannon of the fortreſs, and of the Pruſſian batteries erected on the iſland between the Rhine and the canal, and on this ſide of the river. The loſs of the Auſtrians is computed to about 100 killed and wounded—that of the French muſt have been very conſiderable, as they brought up freſh troops ſeveral times, and carried off 30 or 40 waggon loads of wounded. From our ſteeples we could ſee their columns ſhaken, and their cavalry driven back upon their infantry, ſo well ſupported and directed was the fire of the batteries. The greateſt praiſes are due to the Pruſſian Lieutenants, Neander and Markoff, of the engineers.—The former, who commanded the batteries on this ſide of the canal, contributed greatly to ſtopping the impetuoſity of the enemy, inſomuch that we were able to ſave the cannon of the batteries, after the Auſtrians had had time to enter the place.

A quantity of ſhot and ſhells fell in different parts of the city without doing much damage.

All the letters and newſpapers we receive ſpeak of nothing but negociations for peace, armiſtice, &c.—According to ſome of them, theſe negociations are more than half concluded. What is moſt probable is, that different powers wiſh to open negociations for peace: but that nothing is yet determined on; and that the diſpoſition of the French convention is not yet particularly known; to ſound which two negociations, Baron Dahlberge Coadjutor of Mentz, and the Daniſh Miniſter, muſt be already arrived. We may, nevertheleſs, flatter ourſelves that propoſitions for peace will be well received, ſince on the 16th ult. (one of the moſt remarkable days in the French Revolution) the Convention gave the laſt blow to the Coloſſus (the affiliation clubs) which has ſo long oppreſſed France, and filled Europe with diſmay. Let peace then be made on any terms!—Peace will ſave Europe, and, in one way or other, produce a more regulated order of things in France.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15.

Several clubs have been ſhut up in this city, by order of the Magiſtrates; the moſt famous of theſe ſocieties was called Doctrina et Amicitia, and was compoſed of upwards of 400 members.

Since the taking of Maeſtricht and Nimeguen we have received no intelligence of importance from the armies. The French have attempted, it is ſaid, to paſs the Waal at Doodewaard; a very heavy cannonade was heard from that quarter on Saturday laſt. They have alſo raiſed batteries at Millengen, in order to deſtroy the bridge of boats at Parnerden.

LONDON, November 20.

The Duke of York's head quarters were at Arnheim on the 14th, but it was ſuppoſed that they were to be transferred to Burer, a village within five miles of Thielt. The plan for the moment, ſeems to be, to form a line from Arnheim to Thielt, which will maintain the communication with the troops in the Bommel Waart, and cover the provinces of Utrecht and Holland. Of the practicability of defending ſuch a line, it is not for us to judge.

Sorry we are to ſay, that all we yeſterday hinted at of the loſs and diſgrace attending the evacuation of Nimeguen, which we hoped more authentic accounts would enable us to contradict, is but too certainly confirmed. Some of the Britiſh troops began plundering a town which they thought in a few hours muſt be in poſſeſſion of the enemy. The inhabitants retired, and called the Dutch troops to their aid. The contending parties fired upon one another; and in this unworthy conteſt, more than 100 men were killed. The rear-guard of the Dutch, to the number of 1300, as the accounts from Holland ſay, or of 800, according to the accounts admitted by the friends of miniſters, were either killed, drowned or taken priſoners. To application from the friends of theſe men, the French general at Nimeguen returned for anſwer, that as far as he knew, no officer had been killed; that, as the priſoners had been immediately ſent off towards Liſle, he could not give particular information reſpecting them, but that he would forward letters to them, and tranſmit anſwers, with all other information he could procure.

The letters from Rotterdam, Utrecht, Leyden, Amſterdam, the Hague—we ſpeak of thoſe from the partiſans of the Stadtholder, and of thoſe only—all concur in repreſenting the aid of the Britiſh troops as their greateſt misfortune. "But for the Britiſh troops," they ſay, "we would have been able to raiſe the People, as one man, in defence of our country; the conduct of the Britiſh troops has been ſuch as ſpread greater terror among our Burghers and Peaſantry, than the approach of the enemy, inſomuch, that the latter ſecrete their property, and the former are ready to riſe in inſurrection on the firſt appearance of a ſoldier in Britiſh pay." The States of Guelderland have preſented a formal complaint to the States General on the ſubject, which the States General have tranſmitted to our miniſters.

According to the ſame letters, the French mean to attack, or have actually attacked, Bergen-op Zoom, Breda, &c. and, whatever may be their ſucceſs againſt the province of Holland, to ſecure the whole country between the Scheldt and the Meuſe, before they cloſe the campaign.

The Duke of York, it is conceived, does not mean to riſk the dangerous experiment of marching to Utrecht, from which, if the inhabitants of Holland ſhould refuſe him admittance into their province, he would have no means of retreat. If the poſition he has taken ſince the loſs of Nimeguen ſhould be found untenable, he will probably retire into Germany by Zutphen and Dorevenier.

Letters from Frankfort of the 4th, ſtate, the ſurrender of the Heſſian fortreſs of Rhinefels, by capitulation in the night of the 2d inſtant. That fortreſs had only a garriſon of 2000 men, and required at leaſt between 10 and 12,000 men for its defence. St. Goar had been violently bombarded ſince the 30th ult. French deſerters from the army of the Rhine unanimouſly report, that the committee of public ſafety had given orders immediately to commence the ſiege of Mentz.

On the 7th inſt. Kurowſki arrived at Potſdam, with an Eſtafette for the King of Pruſſia, ſtating, that the duke of Holſteinbeck had attacked a Poliſh corps near Oſtrolenka, on the Narew, and forced them to lay down their arms: 2000 men, including three Generals, were priſoners, and ten pieces of cannon taken.

Nov. 21. We ſtated in our paper of yeſterday, that a Cabinet council was left ſitting when the paper went to preſs, on matters of the higheſt importance. The reſult of this meeting was a reſolution to prorogue the parliament, which was ſummoned to meet on the 25th inſt. to the 30th day of December next; and accordingly a proclamation was iſſued yeſterday morning to this effect, which was in the evening forwarded to the members of Parliament, abſent in the country, in order that they might receive the earlieſt intimation of it.

It may naturally be ſuppoſed, that this ſudden revolution has given riſe to a variety of conjectures; but when we turn our eyes to the ſtate of Europe at the preſent moment, we are not ſurprized to find his Majeſty's Miniſters ſhould wiſh for ſome delay, in order to aſcertain with greater preciſion than they can yet do, the ſentiments of the different cabinets of Europe, in conſequence of the alarming progreſs which the French have made during the preſent month, and which threatens, in a greater or leſs degree, every power in Europe.

If we are to judge from the private intelligence which we occaſionally receive, we have ſtrong grounds to believe that the diſpoſition of moſt of the cabinets of Europe is for a peace, provided it can be brought about on any reaſonable terms. It does not appear from any certain information, that the King of Pruſſia has come to any arrangement whatever with the French on this ſubject; but we have long known that no dependence whatever can be placed on him; and that he would feel no compunction in leaving his allies in the lurch, provided it ſuited his own intereſt. The Dutch, we know, moſt earneſtly deſire peace, becauſe their very political exiſtence depends on it; and Mr. Fagal has been ſent to this country to announce this, their wiſh, to our miniſters. The King of Spain is in a ſituation nearly as perilous; for the French are over-running the rich province of Navarre, and threaten to extend their conqueſt beyond it, even to his capital. The States of Germany have declared their reſolution of ſending an ambaſſador to Paris to treat for peace; and he is already on his journey thither. The Emperor too, we are diſpoſed to believe, is not leſs anxious to bring about this ſalutary meaſure; and by the Holland mail which arrived yeſterday, the Baron Thugut, his Imperial Majeſty's miniſter for foreign affairs, is arrived at Regenburg from Vienna, with a view, as ſome letters ſtate, to be nearer at hand to take advantage of any favourable circumſtance that might offer towards a negociation. Be this at it may, we know for a fact, that the Auſtrian General commanding on the left bank of the Rhine concluded an armiſtice with the French commanders on the left bank of the ſame River, that the troops of the two nations ſhould not moleſt each other. The Elector of Mentz has likewiſe officially informed his chancellor, that the public archieves might remain without danger at Wetzlaer—firſt becauſe he would not croſs the Rhine, and ſecondly, becauſe a negociation for peace was on foot.

Judging from theſe different circumſtances, we are not ſurpriſed that his Majeſty's miniſters ſhould have thought it prudent to adviſe a further prorogation of parliament, to give time, as we have before remarked, for inveſtigating how far the French may be diſpoſed to enter into a negociation for peace; and on what terms it could be concluded. If, by being left unembarraſſed in the intermediate time, and bending their whole thoughts to this important object, they can ſucceed in a manner which would be deſireable or advantageous to the nation, we think their time will be more uſefully employed, than in being thwarted by the oppoſition in parliament, and urged to anſwer queſtions of great political moment which it may yet be improper to diſcloſe.

December 8.

Two members of the committee of public ſafety, Treilhard and Eſchaſſeriaux, have ſet out for the frontier of Spain, for the purpoſe, it is ſaid, of opening a negociation of peace.

The letters from Italy mention, that the Archduke is at Milan; that General Wallis is leaving the army, which is to make a retrogade movement; forty-five baggage waggons and part of the hoſpitals have already been ſent away. All the Italian Gazettes ſpeak in poſitive terms of an intended invaſion of Great Britain or Ireland by the French.

December 10.

There is great reaſon to fear that the Sheerneſs, of 44 guns, Admiral Harvey, is loſt on the coaſt of Holland.

December 12.

The fate of the emigrants at Guadaloupe, under General Graham, has been extremely dreadful. In his his capitulation, the French would only allow him one covered boat, capable of containing only twenty-five men, but into which four others crept. The remainder there is every reaſon to fear have been all put to death.

The loan contracted for with the Miniſters by Mr. Boyd and his friends, is the greateſt money negociation that ever took place in this or any other country, at one time—being no leſs than twenty-five millions ſterling; whereof, eighteen for England, and ſix for the Emperor.

December 17.

The German politicians maintain that the Emperor is reſolved, in caſe of neceſſity, to order all the inhabitants of his Auſtrian dominions to riſe in a maſs, and to divide that maſs into three different requiſitions; to put all the ammunition and proviſions in a ſtate of requiſition, and pay for the ſame with aſſignats, for which the crown eſtates are to be mortgaged. It is, however, doubtful whether the Auſtrian conſtitution will juſtify ſuch a project.

All the citizens of Paris who were diſarmed during the latter ſway of Robeſpiere, have had the arms returned to them.

Craſſoux was the laſt preſident who acted in the Jacobin club. His wife was extremely ill treated on the 9th ult.

GENERAL SUWARROW.

The following is a ſummary account of the operations of the Ruſſian Gen. Suwarrow, from the beginning of March, to the capture of Warſaw.

Gen. Suwarrow was zealouſly employed at Cherſon, in directing batteries and intrenchments, to defend the Crimea from future hoſtile invaſions. Quite unexpectedly he received orders from the Empreſs to take upon him the command of a corps of Ruſſians ſtationed at Niemirow. He ſet out with the utmoſt expedition, and a few days after his arrival at that place his corps, which conſiſted of 30,000 men, was put on its march. It left Niemirow on the 17th of September, and had to march 120 German leagues before he could reach Warſaw, and on its route ſurmounted the following obſtacles to its progreſs:

Battles and Engagements.

1. Engagement at Diwin; 100 Poles killed and 40 taken priſoners.

2. Engagement at Kobryn, about 200 Poles killed, and one Col. and 100 taken.

3. Battle near Krupezyce Monaſtir, where the Poliſh army, commanded by Gen. Sicrakowſki, conſiſted of 14,000 men; 300 Poles killed and 500 taken.

4. Battle near Buzec, Litewſki againſt 11000 Poles; 3000 Poles made priſoners, the reſt cut in pieces by the Ruſſian cavalry, and 28 pieces of cannon taken.

N. B. After this battle Suwarrow tarried 30 days without advancing farther, according to his plan. This was occaſioned by an Auſtrian officer arriving at his headquarters from Gen. Harnamcourt, to inform him of the poſition of the Auſtrian troops. Count Suwarrow perceiving that the Auſtrians would find it difficult to defend their cordon, reſolved to co-operate in their favour by drawing his troops to the Auſtrian frontiers, and directing them in ſuch a manner, as to effectually cover the ſame.

5. Battle near Cobylka againſt 5000 Poles under Gen. Byczewſki; 1000 men and the Gen. himſelf made priſoners, the remainder put to the ſword by the Ruſſian Cavalry, and nine pieces of cannon taken.

6. Capture of Praga by aſſault, defended by 26 000 Poles, moſt of them regular troops; upwards of 13,000 men killed, Generals Meyne, Heſſiet and Krupinſki, and 11 000 men made priſoners, and about 2000 were drowned in the Viſtula, Gen. Zayonzeck and Madalinſki wounded.

On the 9th ult. General Suwarrow entered Warſaw in triumph. Thus he arrived therefore from Niemirow in this capital in 52 days, and deducting the 30 days, on which his army halted without advancing, he completed his march in 22 days, and performed all the above mentioned exploits.

Thus the laurels of this Ruſſian General in Poland alone, coſt the lives of upwards of 28,500 unfortunate Poles. How dreadful muſt the carnage appear, if we had a ſimilar ſtatement of the exploits of Ferſen, and the reſt of the Ruſſian generals.

From the SUN, of December 17.

As a curious German preſent, in obedience to a curious German cuſtom, the firſt Shoes of the Princeſs of Wales have been ſent over as a preſent to the Prince.—They were bro't by the laſt meſſenger. The Prince, no doubt, hopes that the next meſſenger will bring the feet that wore thoſe ſhoes. Every good ſubject muſt participate in the happy event about to take place, and muſt therefore anxiouſly hope for the ſafe arrival in this country of a Princeſs cultivated to add luſtre and dignity even to the diſtinguiſhed royal family of Great Britain.

On Saturday, the 7th inſt. the Prince Stadtholder announced that the French had attempted to paſs the Waal, upon 4 large rafts.

The Dutch batteries ſunk two of them, and 300 men were drowned; the third drove out to our ſide, and the ſoldiers became priſoners; the fourth regained the ſhore occupied by the republicans, and carried intelligence of the diſaſter.

Count Lambertye, Lieutenant-General in the ſervice of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, has been appointed by the King, Colonel of a regiment of French emigrants in the pay of Great-Britain.

The firſt day of the meeting of Parliament will be one of the moſt important this country ever ſaw. From the unanimity of the repreſentatives of the Britiſh nation will our enemies learn the determination of this country to ſupport the conſtitution and independence at all hazards; and when they learn this, and that we are reſolved on a vigorous proſecution of the war, we are inclined to believe they will think a little more reſpectfully of the united force of the Britiſh nation.

The Dutchman who was apprehended on laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight, attempting to croſs the Waal, had upon him an addreſs to the French general, ſigned by about 3000 of the inhabitants of Amſterdam, expreſſive of their wiſhes to ſee the French

in poſſeſſion of that city, and encouraging them to puſh forward into Holland. This patriot had offered twenty ducats for his paſſage acroſs the Waal, the boatman demanded forty; and while he was bargaining, a Hanoverian officer came up and ſeized him. His fate cannot be dubious.

To ſhew to what extent the Britiſh navigation is carried on, we can ſtate from good authority, that during the preſent year no leſs than 552 Britiſh veſſels have been loaded at Peterſburg, deſtined for different ports. Conſidering the preſent ſituation of public affairs, eſpecially in the nautical line, the above ſeems to ſhew the ſuperiority of Britiſh commerce above any other nation.

Paris papers to the 3d inſt. are in town, by which we find that every thing at that time remained perfectly quiet, with this exception, that the perſonal diſputes between Billiand de Varennes, Collot d'Herbois, and Tallien, &c. were ſtill the ſource of much violent emotion, both in the convention and out of it. There had been ſome rioting in which Collot & Billand had been ſurrounded by the mob, and hiſſed, of this Collot had complained to the committee of General Safety, but he had not been able to juſtify the accuſation he had brought againſt the perſons who had accompanied him to the committee, and they diſmiſſed the affair by giving both ſides an admonition not to provoke the effects of public indignation, but to wait with patience the reſult of the wiſdom of the convention on the charges which had been imputed to the two parties.

In the National Convention, on the 2d December, a letter was read from Carrier, demanding that the regiſter of the judgments rendered by the commiſſion of Nantes, ſhould be directed to be laid before the tribunal, as a document on his trial: but the convention paſſed to the order of the day, on the ground of its being a ſubterfuge to delay his trial. Carnot then mounted the tribune, and preſented to the convention, in the name of the committee of Public Welfare, the outline of a decree and a proclamation, addreſſed to the Chouans, and to the people of Vendee.

[The object of the decree was to offer pardon to the inſurgents on laying down their arms.]

Gaſton was of opinion, that the amneſty ſhould extend only to the native inhabitants of the country; and that they ſhould except the emigrants, the Engliſh, Germans, &c. who had greatly ſwelled the army of the robbers.

Charles Lacroix propoſed to authoriſe the municipalities to deliver to thoſe who laid down their arms a recipiſſe, that ſhould ſerve them as a juſtification up to that period. The Convention ſupporting the plan of the committee of public welfare, paſſed to the order of the day upon all theſe propoſitions, and agreed to the proclamation as introduced by Carnot, in which the miſguided people of La Vendee are invited, in terms of brotherhood, to return into the boſom of their country, and to enjoy, in common with all their fellow-citizens, the bleſſings of pure equality and of rational freedom.

The Convention, on the report of the committee of commerce, paſſed a decree concerning the prizes taken from the enemy, of which the following are the principle articles:

1. All merchandize and goods ariſing from prizes taken from the enemy, ſhall be ſold by public auction to the higeſt bidder, and ſhall be regarded in the hands of the purchaſer as goods coming from abroad, in conſequence they may be ſold at a diſcretional price, and not ſubject to the law of the maximum.

2. Merchandize and goods uſeful to the proviſion of the navy and army may be at the diſpoſition of the committee of commerce, at a price to be agreed upon, and upon condition that they ſhall give an account every month of the goods they have thus put into requiſition.

Fourcroi ſubmitted to the Convention the plan of a General School of Health, to be eſtabliſhed at Paris. Several members demanded that there ſhould alſo be eſtabliſhed a ſchool at Montpelier, and a ſchool at Straſbourg.—Adopted.

The committee of general ſafety informed the Convention, that they had augmented the keepers of the ſon of Capet, and that it was falſe that they were deſirous of giving credit to the aſſignats which had been taken out of circulation.

The Auſtrian Prince Hoenelohe will, it is ſuppoſed, have the command of the Imperial army in the Netherlands.

The Imperial Miniſter, Count Schlick, has demanded proviſions for the Auſtrian army, of the States compoſing the circles of Suabia and Franconia; the Emperor will give a receipt for the ſame, and all the debts, thus incurred, his Majeſty promiſes to pay off within the ſpace of ten years, on account of the preſent ſcarcity of ſpecie.

December 18.

In caſe of the Britiſh army being obliged to quit Holland, it will not be eaſy to find a convenient ſituation for carrying on the next campaign, unleſs we can prevail on ſome of our German allies to ſell us a piece of ground for the purpoſe. John Bull ſcorns the ſervice of any man without paying him handſomely, as the king of Sardinia and his Pruſſian majeſty can teſtify.

Britiſh Army, Dec. 8.

Gral ſtill holds out againſt a moſt dreadful cannonading, which continues without interruption.

This morning their principal magazine was blown up with great explotion, and will probably lead to the ſurrender of the place. All further reſiſtance is in vain, and ſhews the height of folly in attempting to keep it any longer, it being abſolutely impracticable to ſend to its relief.

Our head quarters are ſtill here, but we expect they will ſhortly be removed. Our allies, the Dutch, are very kind and attentive, in accommodating us with every thing of the worſt, and at the moſt unreaſonable and immoderate prices.

FLUSHING, Nov. 4.

The ſtates of Zealand having been requeſted to join the other five provinces in their endeavours to obtain a ſeparate peace with the French, have reſolved not to come to a final determination on the ſubject previouſly to the return of the Greffier Fagel from London.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.

At a requeſt of the Engliſh Ambaſſador, were this day arreſted here, the late penſionary Vicher, Mr. Vander Heyde, Mr. Vander Kolker, Sir William Jaſſan, Mr. Heuſkes, and another perſon, who delivered the famous petition of the 14th inſtant. Five other perſons, who likewiſe aſſiſted when the petition was preſented, left town upon their being ſummoned by the Grand Baliff.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Jan. 9.

A gentleman who arrived yeſterday in the brig Nelly and Caroline, Capt. B. Maſon, from Cape Francois, which place he left about 20 days ago, has been ſo obliging as to favour the printers with the following intelligence:

That General Laveaux, who heretofore commanded at Port-au-Paix, is now commander in chief at the Cape—That lately 3 Spaniſh men of war appeared before the Cape and ſummoned it to ſurrender; that the General had given them a ſpirited anſwer, and ſhortly after they retired: That Gen. Levaux informed him, that he had received poſitive information of the arrival at Gaudaloupe of a French fleet and armament from France, conſiſting of nine ſail of the line, 12 frigates, and 10,000 men; and that he was daily expecting to hear of the arrival of an Engliſh fleet to windward. That a veſſel arrived from St. Euſtatia, at the Cape, reported that accounts had been received there of from 7 to 10,000 French troops having been drowned in Holland, by the Dutch cutting the dykes.

Our informant adds, that it was ſuppoſed at the Cape, that the Spaniaids were about to evacuate Fort Dauphin, as they had impreſſed all the American veſſels there to carry the implements of the plantations in the neighbourhood to the Havanna; theſe veſſels were ſeen to paſs by the Cape, on their way to the Havanna, ſome days before the Nelly and Catharine ſailed. The French are very ſtrong at the Cape, and dread no attack.

BALTIMORE, February 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this town, dated November 22d, 1794.

"It is now ſaid, and generally believed, that the miniſtry here, and Mr. Jay, have exchanged, finally, the agreement between the two countries. Various are the reports of the arrangement. The leading ones, which I give moſt credit to, are the following;---A reſtoration, in eighteen months, of the poſts on the diſputed territory, and a commercial intercourſe between America and the Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, at a low duty on tonnage. The queſtion, whether neutral bottoms make free ſhips, it is ſaid, is to be referred to the commiſſioners, who are to make their report in two years; as alſo, any cauſe of miſunderſtanding which may have occured ſince Mr. Jay's leaving America, is provided againſt. The Parliament is further prorogued to the 30th of December, when, it is ſaid, his Majeſty will take notice of this buſineſs in his ſpeech. It is likewiſe ſaid, that Mr. Jay has ſo far declared himſelf to ſome friends, that he is perfectly ſatisfied with his ſucceſs and treatment, and thinks, that not a man in America ſhould be diſſatisfied with it. There is a rumour, that this country has ceded Canada wholly to America, and has guaranteed peace for her with the Algerines. This I do not believe a word of."

BOSTON, Feb. 2.

From FRANCE- -November 18.

An obliging friend yeſterday favored the Editors with the following extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated November 18.

"The French ſtill continue ſucceſsful; the taking of Maeſtricht, with 200 pieces of cannon, and a large garriſon, is of the greateſt importance. The French are in expectation in this quarter, that is many I converſe with, of forming a coalition with the Dutch Patriots, ſo as to unite Holland againſt the other powers at war; and they ſwear to overturn the Britiſh government, or periſh in the attempt.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 4.

In the ſtorm of Thurſday night laſt, the violence of the ſoutherly wind did conſiderable damage in this and the neighbouring towns; ſome dwelling houſes, and many other houſes were unroofed, others thrown down, and the horſes and cattle which were ſheltered under them were killed by their fall.

NEW-YORK, February 7.

The National Convention have agreed that a flag with the national colours ſhall be ſent to America, to be preſented to Congreſs, in token of eternal Union between the two countries.

The army of the Eaſtern Pyrennes has gained very important advantages over the Spaniards. On the 17th and 20th November, they defeated the enemy and took all their cannon, moſt of their tents, baggage, &c.

While victory accompanies the French armies in the field, and juſtice and moderation triumph over intrigues and the partizans of club government, the Republic is in great want of proviſions and raw materials for manufacture. Petitions on theſe ſubjects are conſtantly carried from various departments to the Convention.

Extract of a letter dated Paris, 15th 8ber, 1794.

"The National convention decreed yeſterday, every citizen, whoſe operations tend to revive trade and the manufactures, or to bring into the Republic raw materials fit to keep them up, deſerves well of his country.

"No right, either of requiſition or forced ſale is to be exerciſed on the raw materials, which the manufacturers can juſtify having been imported from foreign countries, in order to keep alive their manufactures."

The celebrated Brigadier Bowles, the Indian Chief, ſo often reported dead, and who was condemned, about two years ago, to the mines of Peru, by an order from the Spaniſh Court, was lately liberated.

PITTSBURG, January 31.

We are informed that Capt. Jolly, who went in purſuit of David Bradford, is returned home, and reports, that he purſued him as far as Red Bank, about 200 miles below the falls of Ohio, and Mr. Bradford had left that place for the Spaniſh ſettlements, ſix days before Capt. Jolly arrived there.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.

Extract of a letter, dated Amſterdam, 11th Nov. to a merchant of this city, received by Captain Parker, arrived at Baltimore.

"The inundation in Holland has certainly taken place—The Britiſh were retreating towards Utrecht, from whence the inhabitants were flying not out of fear of the French, but on account of their friends the Engliſh, who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves by ſundry acts of violence and plunder."

We hear that Henry Latimer, Eſq; is elected a Repreſentative from the ſtate of Delaware, in the Senate of the United States.

DIED, at his Seat in Durham, in the State of New-Hampſhire, on the 23d of January, the Hon. John Sullivan, Eſq; at the age of 54 years. The character of that Hon. Gentleman: the part he took in his Country's intereſt, when great and patriotic exertions were neceſſary: His tried and diſtinguiſhed abilities in various high, and important offices; and his public and private virtues, are all well known to his Fellow-citizens of United America.

Wilſonville, November 4th, 1794.

POT AND PEARL ASH IMPROVEMEMT.

IT muſt be a ſatisfaction to every liberal mind to be informed of improvements made in any branch of buſineſs that leſſens manual labour. The ſubject matter of this communication to the public is reſpecting pot and pearl aſh.

In my travels through the northern kingdoms of Europe during the laſt ſeven years, I have viſited the different manufactories of pot and pearl aſh, and took particular notice of their methods, viz. Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Ruſſia and Norway. I have uſed them in my different manufactories to many hundred thouſand weight. To this I will add, I am acquainted with refining pearl aſh, uſed by our glaſs makers in England for making the fineſt double chryſtal glaſs.

Lately I was requeſted by the Honourable Judge Wilſon to have a work erected, agreeable to Mr. Samuel Hopkins's plan, at this place. An article ſo eſſential to the ſail duck manufactory claimed my particular attention. Mr. Hopkins being informed, attended, and explained the principles of his improvement, which, from my knowledge of chemiſtry, and the experience I have had, appeared perfectly agreeable to reaſon. I however forbore ſaying much on the ſubject until the works were compleated, and ſome experiments made both in a ſmall and large ſcale. This being done to my full ſatisfaction, I think it but juſtice to the inventor to ſay, his works are well conſtructed for the buſineſs, and in the proceſs of the ſaving of manual labour his method muſt exceed any other I have ſeen, being the moſt cheap, expeditious and ſimple. I am informed the large pot and pearl-aſh makers in this country purchaſe their common black ſalts of the poor people, and thoſe men may find themſelves hurt by this plan of Hopkins. Be that as it may, they are obliged to bring their black-ſalts to pearl aſh by extraordinary labour, which this method ſaves, is ſimple and eaſy, ſo that a labouring man may make his goods himſelf, and ſend them to market. I am apprehenſive, and that from proof, Hopkins has been injured through the carleſſneſs or inattention of workmen, viz. in not calcining the aſhes to that degree required, a thing abſolutely neceſſary to be attended to.

I have attended the experiment at this place, and find the aſhes being perfectly calcined produced a pure uncoloured lixivium, and from that a pure good pearl-aſh; whereas thoſe not ſufficiently calcined produced a read brown lixivium, and an impure alkali, not fit for any market.

I am ready to meet any perſon on this head, that may object to Hopkins's method, either in a chemical or experimental proof. I have heard it ſaid, before I ſaw this method, that this new mode would anſwer well on a ſmall ſcale, but not on a large one. This ſuppoſition is groundleſs. Mr. Hopkins has my leave to publiſh this, if he thinks proper.

JAMES DAVENPORT.

To be ſold, by public Sale,

On Thurſday, the 26th inſtant, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, late the eſtate of George Sheive, deceaſed, ſituate in Hatfield townſhip, in Montgomery county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 24 miles from the city, containing 73 acres and 27 perches of land, well proportioned with meadow and wood, two apple orchards, one of them in its prime, the other beginning to bear, the remainder good arable land, whereon are erected a ſquared log dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, with two large rooms and a kitchen on the 1ſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a cellar, and a well of good water near the door, with a pump in it, large ſheds for the accommodation of horſes, being an excellent ſtand for a tavern for travellers, and at preſent occupied as ſuch; alſo a large barn, with other out-buildings.

Likewiſe, at the ſame time and place, will be expoſed to ſale,

One other PLANTATION, adjoining the above and the Bethlehem road, containing 56 acres and 89 perches of land, with a ſufficiency of woodland and meadow ground, a good bearing apple orchard, with other fruit trees, the remainder plow land, well adapted for the raiſing of all kinds of grain; thereon are erected, a large two ſtory ſquared log houſe, almoſt new, a houſe adjoining with a cellar under it, two wells of good water with a pump in each, and one of them near the door; there are ſeveral valuable ſprings on the premiſes, alſo a large log barn, with ſtabling, &c. Its public ſituation renders it very convenient for a tradeſman or ſtore. The premiſes will be ſhewn, and conditions of ſale made known, by

GEORGE SHEIVE, } Executors.
GEORGE SIPLE, }

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock.

February 5, 1795. ¶

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred acres of PINE LAND, in New-Jerſey, bounded by Atſion river and Sleepy creek, about 5 miles from Atſion and Baſto iron-works: there are on this land, a quantity of timber, fit for boards and ſcantling, alſo a ſaw-mill on Sleepy creek, and a cedar dwelling houſe. The mill is conveniently ſituated, adjoining a large cedar ſwamp, and will have the advantage of cutting the timber that grows thereabout, as there is not another ſaw-mill within many miles; ſea veſſels may come up the river within a mile of the mill, from which lumber may be rafted, and loaded for Philadelphia, New-York, or the Weſt-Indies. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Front ſtreet, Southwark, No. 264.

SAMUEL MURDOCK.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9. ‖ ctf

To be Let, on a Leaſe

TWELVE acres of MEADOW on Tinicum iſland, now in poſſeſſion of HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, whoſe leaſe expires the firſt of March next. Alſo to be let on Ground-Rent, ſundry LOTS, 100 feet on Green-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite where the barracks formerly ſtood; and ſundry LOTS on Second-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties.

ALSO FOR SALE, two SHARES in the Bank of North America; white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting and Raven duck, ticklenburgs, beſt old coffee, with a general aſſortment of Merchandiſe. Apply to WILLIAM CRAIG, No. 57, North Second ſtreet, oppoſite to the Baptiſt church. Feb 9, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

On the fifth of March next, at the Croſs Roads,

A PLANTATION and FULLING MILL, containing about ſeventy acres of good land, ſituated in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, about twenty miles from Philadelphia, on Neſhaminey Creek, within a few rods of the Meeting-houſe There are on the premiſes, beſides the Fulling-Mill, a convenient dwelling houſe, a good Orchard, and a never failing ſpring of water near the door, about 9 or 10 acres of ſaid Plantation is meadow, of the beſt quality, the reſt arable and woodland. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and terms of ſale made known, by

February 9th, 1795. ADAM KERR.

WAS taken up on the 16th of December, on Schuylkill bank, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, a Black and White COW, with a red ſtreak along her back, and the ſhape of a heart in her forehead, white under her belly, and part of her tail white, one of her ears cropt, and four white feet. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber.

Jan. 31. DAVID VALLEE.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY, the 12th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Premiſes,

A THREE ſtory Brick HOUSE and Lot of Land, containing near 4 acres, ſituate in the town of Haddonfield, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, now in the tenure of James B. Cooper, occupied as a tavern, and has been kept as ſuch for near 20 years paſt. There are on the premiſes, a frame barn and large ſtables, and other out buildings, a number of fruit trees, and a garden well ſtocked with flower and other roots; the whole enclоſed in good cedar fence.

Alſo to be ſold, at the time and place aforeſaid, a LOT of LAND, containing about 23 acres, ſituate in Waterford townſhip, half a mile from the above mentioned premiſes, 14 acres thereof are cleared, and in good cedar fence.

Alſo to be ſold, at ſame time, a Brick TENEMENT and Lot of Land, adjoining the tavern, now in the tenure of Hannah Sharp.

All the above deſcribed Property will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. An indiſputable title will be given, and poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. The terms of payment will be eaſy, and made known at the time and place of ſale, by

HUGH CREIGHTON.

Swedeſborough, Jan 15, 1795.

N. B. Thoſe inclined to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may ſee the ſame, by applying to *James B. Cooper.*

LANGHORNE PARK

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, on the 24th day of next month, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

IT is ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, and county of Bucks, 20 miles from the city of Philadelphia, bounded for a conſiderable diſtance by Neſhaminy creek, and within about 1 mile of Middletown meeting-houſe, a high and healthy ſituation, in a thick ſettled, pleaſant, and wealthy neighbourhood, contiguous to ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills, and is juſtly deemed equal to moſt ſituations in the ſtate, either for the farmer, or for perſons in eaſy circumſtances, ſeeking a place that will admit of ornamental and uſeful improvements.

The manſion-houſe, the antient ſeat of Judge Langhorne, was not long ſince repaired, a large ſtone kitchen nearly adjoins it, a never failing ſpring of excellent water is at a ſmall diſtance, over which there is a good ſtone ſpring-houſe: a ſmall tenement and griſt-mill, with other out houſes, are erected on parts of the tract, which contains about 450 acres. There is ſuppoſed to be near 200 acres thereof under wood, and parts of it well timbered. Great improvements may be made in increaſing the quantity of meadow already in uſe, by means of a lively ſpring of water which runs through a large part of the tract. The ſoil is allowed to be in general good. For further particulars, enquire of HENRY DRINKER, at No 110, North Front Street.

Philadelphia, 1ſt mo. 22d, 1795.

To be ſold, by Public Vendue,

At Newtown, on Monday, the 2d of March, next,

A Handſome two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a ſtable and lot of ground adjoining, in Newtown, Bucks county, within 25 miles of Philadelphia, and 9 of Trenton; the houſe has been lately built, and having the common in front, is one of the beſt ſituations in the place for pleaſantneſs or buſineſs of any kind; the lot is in front 100 feet, and in depth about 150, extending from the common to the next ſtreet; the town enjoys the advantage of a public academy, and a healthineſs of ſituation not ſurpaſſed by any other in the ſtate. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of April next. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, may know the terms by applying in Philadelphia, to E. POLE, No. 34, Dock-ſtreet, or on the premiſes, to J. W. CONDY.

Jan. 21, 1795. * 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Noted ſtand for public buſineſs, called the Barly Sheep, on the Old York Road, 12 miles from Philadelphia. A LOT of GROUND, containing nine acres well manured and in with clover, with a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining, two good wells of water near the houſe, with pumps in them, with ſtabling for fifty horſes, two good waggon ſheds with other out buildings, the whole in good repair, for further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM M'CALLA.

Jan. 25, 1795. *

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 13th of this inſt. a negro man, who calls himſelf JOE JENKINS, and acknowledges to be a ſlave to Mr. JAMES CLEGETT, of George-Town, ſtate of Maryland, his maſter is hereby deſired to come, pay the charges, and take him away, in 4 weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged on paying his fees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Gaoler.

Jan. 20, 1795. *

WAS ſtolen, on the night of the 10th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Wallkiln precinct, Ulſter county, near Goſhen, ſtate of New-York, a dark Bay MARE, riſing 5 years old, better than 14 hands high, has no natural marks, paces and trots, and marked with the harneſs; ſhe is well made, and was in good order, has been docked; ſhe was ſtolen by a George Thompſon, a native of Ireland, and talks broad, of a ſandy complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, about 35 years of age, formerly lived near Goſhen. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed man ſhall have TEN DOLLARS, or FIFTEEN for the Man and Mare, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

JOHN HALL

January 25, 1795.

To be Sold or Let,

A SMALL FARM, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 60 acres, a proportionable part of which is good meadow, with a never failing ſtream of water running through the ſame; there are on the premiſes, a commodious tenement and barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe and a ſpring of good water near the door, a good garden, well pailed in, an orchard of good fruit of various kinds, and about 10 acres of woodland, part of which may be turned into meadow; the whole ſituate about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and adjoining lands of Grinawalt, Biſbing, Lutz, and Wintz, and is near Wintz's tavern, on the Skippack road. Terms of payment will be made eaſy. Apply to ABRAHAM KINTZING, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

January 19, 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

Or Let for a Term of Years,

THE PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the ſign of General Wolfe, on the Lancaſter road, 44 miles from Philadelphia, and 22 from Lancaſter: the Plantation contains about 100 acres of land, about one half cleared, 10 acres of meadow, ſome orchard, and a ſpring, ſmith's ſhop, and ſpring-houſe, near the dwelling houſe; there is a very good vacancy for a ſmith, there being none nearer than 3 miles. Any perſon who chooſes to buy or rent, may apply, near the ſign of the Waggon, know the terms, and have poſſeſſion on the firſt day of April next.

CALEB WAY.

Weſt-Caln, Jan. 10, 1795. §

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in the county of Bucks, lying on and adjoining to the old York road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, bounded by lands of Thomas Watſon, and others, 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing 70 acres, with a good log dwelling houſe thereon; one half of the ſaid tract is good woodland, the timber thrifty and fine, and there may be made 5 acres of timothy meadow; the remainder is arable land, freſh and good, watered by ſeveral ſprings, and one ſtream running through it; within an half mile of the ſaid tract, there is plenty of limeſtone, where lime burning is carried on extenſively, which renders the wood valuable. For terms of ſale apply to THOMAS WATSON, adjoining the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, in ſaid county.

JOSEPH R. JENKS.

January 14th 1795. ‡

To Rent, or Let on Shares,

NAAMAN'S CREEK PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, 50 of which are excellent meadow; there is every convenience on the premiſes that is neceſſary for a farm, and is in complete order for graizing. Poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. For terms apply to THOMAS ROBINSON,

Jan. 19, 1795. ¶ at Naaman's creek

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM FELL, late of Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment on or before the 16th day of the fourth month next; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement,

DAVID HALL, } Executors.
EDWARD FELL, }

1ſt mo. 16th, 1795. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Thurday the 25th of December, living in Lower-Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro MAN, named JOE, about 5 feet 5 inches high, was 23 years of age laſt May, walks lame, has a piece of his little finger cut off; had on and took with him, a new mixture linſey coat, and under jacket of the ſame, a ſtriped jacket of linen, blue and white ſtripes, two pair of trowſers, a pair of yellow linſey, and a pair of ſtriped caſſimer, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of pale blue yarn, ribbed, the other black woollen yarn, a new pair of ſhoes, a new high crowned hat, bound with black tape. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB REIFF, Senior.

January 8, 1795. *

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, at the Canal, Springſbury, on the 26th ult. a ſmall Brindle COW, with ſundry white ſpots, with a ſlit in her left ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. GERSHOM JOHNSON.

February 2, 1795. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC WARNER, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

WILLIAM WARNER, } Executors.
ALGERNON ROBERTS, }

Blockley, Jan. 20, 1795. ¶

To be Sold at Public Sale,

On FRIDAY the 13th day of February next, on the Premiſes,

PURSUANT to the laſt will of Chriſtian Schrack, late of Providence townſhip, in the county of Montgomery, deceaſed, that valuable LOT of LAND, ſituate in Providence aforeſaid, adjoining the Reading road, the lands of Matthias Brooks and Andrew Todd, containing 60 acres, or thereabouts, of excellent land, between 7 and 8 acres of good meadow, the whole of which can be watered by a never failing ſtream, (whereon is ſituated the mill of Matthias Brooks) 18 acres of woodland, and an excellent ſand-ſtone quarry, which are very valuable. There are on ſaid lot erected, a good ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, a log barn, and other out houſes, alſo a convenient tan-yard, where the buſineſs has been extenſively carried on for a number of years paſt, a large orchard, now in its prime, and a pump of good water near the door. The above deſcribed lot is well ſituated for public buſineſs, in the village commonly called the Trap, and near ſeveral places of worſhip, of divers denominations. Attendance, and a reaſonable credit, will be given by

MARGARET SCHRACK, Executrix
ABRAHAM SCHRACK, } Executors.
ADAM PRUTZMAN. }

N. N. The conditions of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale.

January 12, 1795. ¶

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, and has a ſmall foretop. Alſo taken, a bridle, and an old ſaddle, the padd faced with white pluſh, lately repaired with a blue ſweat-cloth, lined with white linen. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive 4 dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, and 2 dollars for the thief on conviction. JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, Bucks county, †
12th mo. 30th, 1794.

N. B. A certain James Oſburne left the neighbourhood about the ſame time; he is about 25 years of age, middle ſize, his hair frizzled, pretty well dreſs'd, by trade a weaver, but ſometimes digs wells. There is no doubt but he has taken the horſe, and is generally ſuppoſed to be gone ſomewhere about Shippenſburg, and perhaps is married there.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon early next ſpring,

A FARM, containing about 300 acres, 140 whereof are cleared, and under good fence, the remainder woodland, in Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, within two miles of ſeveral places of worſhip, and fronting on a large public road, 5 miles from the town of Wilmington, where there is a good market twice a week. Apply to ROBERT RUSSELL, at Brandywine Slitting mill, near the ſaid Farm, who will ſhew the Place; and for terms, at No. 7, South Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES.

Twelfth Mo. 18, 1794. 6w

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Griſt Mill, in good repair for manufacturing Wheat and Indian corn, ſituate on a never failing ſtream of water, with the advantage of 29 feet head and fall, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 23 acres of land, 7 of which is excellent watered meadow, 3 and an half good woodland, and the remainder under wheat and clover lots, within 14 miles of Philadelphia, and on the great road leading from the Bethlehem road down the Penepack creek into the Oxford road to the city: Being convenient for wheat and other grain; together with a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, completely finiſhed, and a large kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn, a large ſtone ſhed, a good ſpring of water within a few yards of the door, with a complete ſtone ſpring-houſe arched over, and a ſmoke-houſe over the ſame, with other out-buildings; alſo, a young apple orchard containing 100 trees, part grafted fruit, with peach, pear, and other fruit trees: Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title.

* ABRAHAM DUFFIELD

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Blockly townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th of December laſt, a Black MARE, with two white feet, and a pair of hopples on. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN RHOADS.

January 8, 1785. †

To be Sold at Private Sale,

And entered upon the firſt day of April next, and for which an indiſputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Willistown, county of Cheſter, 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral limeſtone quarries near the premiſes, a great quantity of woodland on the ſaid place, and about 12 or 15 acres of good watered meadow. On the ſaid premiſes are two dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk houſe over a good ſpring of water near the door, the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, two ſtories high, with two rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn, and other out buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant, and convenient to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING. } Executors.
DANIEL CORNOG }

January 1, 1795. *

N. B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, Prince George's county, Maryland, a likely, active Mulatto ſlave, called HARRY, who ſince his departure has aſſumed the name of FLEET. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high; has grey eyes and ſandy coloured hair, which he wears turned up before, and very ſhort and ſtraight behind. He appears confuſed when ſpoken to, but when cloſely examined, much embarraſſed. His cloathing cannot be particularly deſcribed, as he has been gone ever ſince July. By a letter from him to his father, dated the 17th of Sept. laſt, it appears that he was then in Philadelphia, and he ſays he expected to ſail for London in about two months. All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt carrying off the ſaid ſlave at their peril. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges for bringing him home.

MATHEW EVERSFIELD.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday, the 4th inſtant, an Apprentice BOY, named JOSEPH WHITE, by trade a Blackſmith, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black ſtreight hair; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured cloth coat and veſt, two pair of trowſers, the one fuſtian, the other milled linſey, a new, high crowned wool hat, two pair of pale blue coloured ſtockings, two homeſpun linen ſhirts, almoſt new, and a pair of ſtrong leather ſhoes with old buckles in them. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid Apprentice, or lodges him in jail in the States, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, WALTER LILLY, junr.

Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county,
January 5, 1795. *

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from the Middle ferry, on the road called Marſhall's road, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, of good land, a ſufficient quantity of which is woodland, and plenty of good meadow, on a branch of Cobb's creek: there are on ſaid Plantation, two apple orchards, beſides a variety of peach and other fruit trees, a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, an over-ſhot griſt-mill on a conſtant ſtream of water a few rods from the dwelling houſe, a good ſpring under part of the mill-houſe, a good barn, ſtabled underneath; the title indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN TYSON.

WATCHES.

Robert Leſſie & Iſaac Price,

Clock and Watch-Makers, Market-ſtreet, No. 79,

IN addition to their former aſſortment per William Penn and Caroline, have imported in the George Barclay and Pigou, from London, a handſome and well ſelected aſſortment of WARRANTED WATCHES, equal to any they have ever imported, conſiſting of Capt and Jewelled Gold and Silver Watches, of the firſt quality; Patent Seconds, and Plain do. elegantly engraved and plain Silver do. alſo, ornamental and plain Chamber and Eight-Day Clocks—All of which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, either wholeſale or retail. As they have been manufactured under the immediate direction of ROBERT LESLIE, who has engaged ſome of the beſt artiſts in London, the Public may be aſſured that no perſons in the United States can ſerve them on better terms, as the perſonal attendance of Robert Leſlie, will enable him to guard againſt the impoſitions uſual amongſt workmen, when manufacturing for exportation, and can engage for the execution of any order with which they may be favoured, as no veſſel from London for New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, will arrive, without adding to their Aſſortment.

December 4.

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FEBRUARY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3370.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1795.

To be sold, by public Sale,

On Thurſday, the 26th inſtant, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, late the eſtate of George Sheive, deceaſed, ſituate in Hatfield townſhip, in Montgomery county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 24 miles from the city, containing 73 acres and 27 perches of land, well proportioned with meadow and wood, two apple orchards, one of them in its prime, the other beginning to bear, the remainder good arable land, whereon are erected a ſquared log dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, with two large rooms and a kitchen on the 1ſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a cellar, and a well of good water near the door, with a pump in it, large ſheds for the accommodation of horſes, being an excellent ſtand for a tavern for travellers, and at preſent occupied as ſuch; alſo a large barn, with other out-buildings.

Likewiſe, at the ſame time and place, will be expoſed to ſale,

One other PLANTATION, adjoining the above and the Bethlehem road, containing 56 acres and 89 perches of land, with a ſufficiency of woodland and meadow ground, a good bearing apple orchard, with other fruit trees, the remainder plow land, well adapted for the raiſing of all kinds of grain; thereon are erected, a large two ſtory ſquared log houſe, almoſt new, a houſe adjoining with a cellar under it, two wells of good water with a pump in each, and one of them near the door; there are ſeveral valuable ſprings on the premiſes, alſo a large log barn, with ſtabling, &c. Its public ſituation renders it very convenient for a tradeſman or ſtore. The premiſes will be ſhewn, and conditions of ſale made known, by

GEORGE SHEIVE, } Executors.
GEORGE SIPLE, }

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock.

February 5, 1795.

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred acres of PINE LAND, in New-Jerſey, bounded by Atſion river and Sleepy creek, about 5 miles from Atſion and Baſto iron-works: there are on this land, a quantity of timber, fit for boards and ſcantling, alſo a ſaw-mill on Sleepy creek, and a cedar dwelling houſe. The mill is conveniently ſituated, adjoining a large cedar ſwamp, and will have the advantage of cutting the timber that grows thereabout, as there is not another ſaw-mill within many miles; ſea veſſels may come up the river within a mile of the mill, from which lumber may be rafted, and loaded for Philadelphia, New-York, or the Weſt-Indies. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Front ſtreet, Southwark, No. 264.

SAMUEL MURDOCK.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9. ‖ ctf

To be Let, on a Leaſe,

TWELVE acres of MEADOW on Tinicum iſland, now in poſſeſſion of HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, whoſe leaſe expires the firſt of March next. Alſo to bet let on Ground-Rent, ſundry LOTS, 100 feet on Green-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite where the barracks formerly ſtood; and ſundry LOTS on Second-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties.

ALSO FOR SALE, two SHARES in the Bank of North America; white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting and Raven duck, ticklenburgs, beſt old coffee, with a general aſſortment of Merchandiſe. Apply to WILLIAM CRAIG, No. 57, North Second ſtreet, oppoſite to the Baptiſt church. Feb 9, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

On the fifth of March next, at the Croſs Roads,

A PLANTATION and FULLING MILL, containing about ſeventy acres of good land, ſituated in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, about twenty miles from Philadelphia, on Neſhaminey Creek, within a few rods of the Meeting-houſe. There are on the premiſes, beſides the Fulling-Mill, a convenient dwelling houſe, a good Orchard, and a never failing ſpring of water near the door, about 9 or 10 acres of ſaid Plantation is meadow, of the beſt quality, the reſt arable and woodland. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and terms of ſale made known, by

February 9th, 1795. ADAM KERR.

WAS taken up on the 16th of December, on Schuylkill bank, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, a Black and White COW, with a red ſtreak along her back, and the ſhape of a heart in her forehead, white under her belly, and part of her tail white, one of her ears cropt, and four white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Jan. 31. DAVID VALEE.

Department of War.

January 26, 1795.

INFORMATION is hereby given, to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th of September, 1794, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1795, will be paid on that day, by the Commiſſioners of Loans, within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications, of Executors and Adminiſtrators, muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective appointments, and of the time of the deceaſe of the Invalids, whoſe penſions they may claim.

By order of the Preſident of the United States,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

8ſw Secretary of War.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the 10th day of the Third Month next, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ISAAC WOODROW, deceaſed,

A Valuable PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Mariborough, Cheſter county, within 13 miles of Wilmington, and one mile from Kennett ſquare, containing 180 acres of good land, and well accommodated with buildings, meadow, orchard, &c. well timbered, and a good well of water near the door; likewiſe a LOT of LAND, in Kennett-Square, containing one acre and a half, on which is erected a good dwelling houſe, where a ſtore has been lately kept, with other neceſſary buildings thereon, and a good well of good water near the door. The title of both indiſputable. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, by

ISAAC WOODROW, } Executors.
LEVI WOODROW, }

BY virtue of an order iſſued out of the Orphan's court, for the county of Cheſter, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Second Day of the Third Month next, at the late dwelling houſe of ISAAC PIM, deceaſed, the MESSUAGE and PLANTATION whereon he lived at the time of his deceaſe, ſituate in the Great-Valley, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, 3 miles from Downing town, on a weſterly direction on the Turnpike road; thereon is erected, a large, convenient, ſtone manſion houſe, a pump near the door, which ſupplies a milk-houſe, on a new conſtruction, a ſadler's ſhop, frame barn and ſtabling, large and convenient; the ſituation of the manſion houſe is on an eminence, and commands a beautiful proſpect of the fertile valley adjoining, about 20 acres of meadow, moſtly under the command of water, a great proportion of timber land; the arable land conſiſts of a rich and fertile ſoil, well adapted to raiſing winter crops, and clover for grazing, orchard of a midling ſize and condition, limeſtone in abundance, and can be quarried at a trifling expence. This tract contains about 212 acres, bounded by lands of John Pim, Thomas Pim, Robert Valentine, and Joſhua Roman. Any perſon inclinable to view this eſtate before the day of ſale, is deſired to apply to JOHN PIM, adjoining the premiſes. The conditions will be made known, and due attendance given, by

NATHAN COOPE, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN PIM, }

Eaſt-Caln, Second Month 4th, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 18 miles from Wilmington, and 8 from Elkton, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 166 acres of land, 60 whereof are woodland, and 15 meadow, a good bearing orchard, the remainder ploughland, on which there is a commodious two ſtory log houſe &c. Alſo another farm, containing 300 acres of land. The terms may be known, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM MACKY, living in Nottingham, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM BEATY.

January 16, 1795.

N. B. The laſt deſcribed tract, having a ſufficiency of woodland, may be divided into two ſmall farms, and will be ſold to ſuit the purchaſers.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION or tract of about fifty acres of Land in the townſhip of Blockley, five miles from Philadelphia, and about twenty rod from the turnpike road, in a good neighbourhood, there is a dwelling houſe and other buildings thereon, with a good ſpring near the door, a ſtream of water running through it, and a proportion of meadow and orchard; the land is good, and its pleaſant ſituation in the vicinity of the city, will recommend it as a country ſeat, or it might accommodate a tradeſman. Poſſeſſion may be had the 25th of March next.---Terms of ſale may be known by applying to James Pearſon, north ſeventh ſtreet Philadelphia; Hugh Lloyd, near Darby; or Thomas Warner, adjoining the premiſes. February 2.

Tranſlations from Paris papers received per Captain Gardner, arrived at New-York, from Cherbourg.

BRUSSELS, 7 Frimaire, 27th Nov. O. S.

EVERY thing being very quiet on the borders of the Rhine, a part of the brave army of the Sambre and Meuſe are going into winter quarters; already the diviſion of troops commanded by General Chanponnet are preparing to quit Creveld, to repoſe on their laurels in the country of Juliers and Province of Limburg.

General Kleber, however, diſtinguiſhed by the talents which he diſplayed at the ſiege of Maeſtricht, left Cologne on the third of this month, with the whole of the military ſtaff, to take upon him the direction of the ſiege of Mentz, which the armies of the Rhine and of the Moſelle have already commenced—with this expedition, moſt probably, this brilliant campaign will be terminated.

As for the army of the North it has began to make a movement between Nimeguen and Grave, which has occaſioned a very ſevere cannonade with the allied troops, ſtationed on the other ſide of the Waal, without being productive of very ſerious conſequences on either ſide. The Republican column which lately marched towards Heuſden, is this very moment on its route to Grave—the ſiege of which place (rendered very important by its ſituation on the Meuſe) is very vigorouſly preſſed.

ITALY.

Genoa, 12th November.

An armed French polacre is arrived in this port, with her prize an Engliſh merchant ſhip, taken on her voyage from America to the iſland of Corſica—ſhe is laden with rum and flour, and valued at ſeveral thouſand pounds ſterling.

There have left this place ſeveral detachments, to augment the garriſons of Gavi and Savone; others provided with artillery and proviſions have already arrived thither. A new detachment of three hundred men are preparing to march for the ſame deſtination.

MUNSTER, Nov. 18.

It is now certain that the Auſtrians are gone into winter quarters. We have received advice that a conſiderable number of them arrived in the vicinity of Doulmers, on the 14th, about eight leagues from this place, and are there gone into cantonments.

We learn that the French are in great force near Arnheim, and we preſume it is their intention to penetrate farther into Holland. We are aſſured that the inundation has not taken place—this muſt be done by cutting the dykes, and in that caſe the waters will raiſe to a level with the ſea—indeed it will be with difficulty diſtinguiſhed from the ſea, eſpecially in the neighbourhood of Amſterdam.

LEGHORN, Nov. 13.

According to the lateſt advices, the Engliſh fleet, which guarded the different paſſes in the Mediterranean, are all collected in the Gulph of St. Florent, in the iſland of Corſica. The blockade of the Bay of St. Juan being raiſed. The French ſhips that were therein ſtationed are gone out of it, and arrived at the port of Toulon. The whole of the Engliſh force united at St. Florent, conſiſts of 17 ſail of the line, beſides a number of frigates.

MANHEIM, Nov. 18.

Since yeſterday the French have been buſy with their new works between their entrenchments and their batteries on the Rhine. Yeſterday afternoon they approached in much greater force than uſual—their infantry, cavalry, and artillery in conjunction, attacked our advanced poſts with great intrepidity. A briſk cannonade ſucceeded, which laſted till evening, and with ſuch effect, as nearly to cauſe an inſurrection in the city.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 29.

The Auſtrian garriſon of Luxembourg uneaſy to ſee themſelves blockaded by troops of the Republic, have lately made a ſortie, with a view to open the communications with various places now interrupted by the French troops, who have advanced for that purpoſe from the Ardennes, where they were cantoned, while a column of the army of the Moſelle cut off the communication with Germany. In this ſally, the enemy, notwithſtanding their utmoſt efforts, were repulſed with loſs, and driven into the city, without having ſucceeded in driving away the beſiegers. Luxembourg, by its force and ſituation, is a principal key of Germany and Belgium, and a place of great importance. Its garriſon is compoſed of 12,000 Auſtrians, commanded by Field Marſhal Baron Bender, who has under his command, the Generals Werneck and Moitel. This place is proviſioned for a long time, according to the uniform accounts of deſerters. To reduce it, according to all appearances, will require a long and ſevere ſiege; the ſeaſon being too far advanced to attack it by force.

Tallien, the publiſher of a periodical paper in Paris, called the "Friend of the Citizens," offended at the inſertion of ſome paſſage by his partner Meher, has diſavowed the piece, and given notice that the paper will no longer bear his name; not being willing to be reſponſible for pieces which do not bear his ſignature.

The apartments of Cambaceres, a member of the Convention, have been broken open and plundered of a ſum of money and all his valuable effects that the thieves thought proper to take.

In the commune of Bedouin in France, during the reign of the Jacobins, the liberty pole was taken down, in ſome dark night. An order was iſſued by the repreſentative Maignet for the people to deliver up the offender—this they could not do as no one could tell who had done it; the deſpotic commiſſary, in a rage, ordered the whole commune, conſiſting of 500 houſes, to be laid in aſhes, and the order was literally executed

The wretched inhabitants were compelled to ſeek ſhelter in the mountains and caves, from whence they ſent a petition to the Convention, imploring ſuccours.

Among the buildings deſtroyed was an oil-mill and rich manufactories of ſilk; one of theſe manufactories was valued at 60,000 livres.

The national buildings were firſt burnt. A ſuperb church, which coſt the nation 230,000 livres could not be burnt, and the vandals took the pains to blow it up with powder.

A young girl who had been abſent ſix months from Bedouin, applied to a perſon in authority for the releaſe of her father from priſon. The man aſked, who is your father? She anſwered, he is an inhabitant of Bedouin. She was immediately arreſted and two days after both ſhe and her father were brought to the ſcaffold. At the relation of theſe facts, the Convention manifeſted their horror.

We may hereafter give further details of theſe cruel tranſactions; we ſhall only obſerve at preſent, that the Convention are employed in bringing to juſtice the agents of blood, murder, plunder and cruelty. By reading the Paris papers, we are led to conſider France, under the Jacobins, as one den of thieves and cut-throats.

PARIS.

The publiſhers of a paper in Paris have raiſed the price of their paper, and aſſign as a reaſon the advance in the price of labour and all articles of conſumption. Yet, according to a report made to the Convention, the city of Paris is proviſioned for a year.

In Convention Nov. 29, it was decreed that the National Treaſury ſhould open a credit of a million and half of livres with the adminiſtrative commiſſion of police and tribunals—of ſix millions with that of public works—of 20 millions with that of public ſuccours—of 100 millions with that of commerce and proviſions—of 30 millions with that of tranſports, poſts and expreſſes—of 2 millions with that of arms and powder—of 400 000 with that of the National Treaſury; of 500 000 with that of agriculture; and of a million with that of foreign connexions.

The following was ſtated to the Convention as the mode of conducting the treaſury. It is ſuperintended by ſix commiſſaries; all the revenues are there depoſited; the expences are directed by various adminiſtrative commiſſions, and the money is never drawn forth, but in conſequence of written vouchers, founded on ſome decree.

Doſoy informed the Conventson of a writing or paper publiſhed by Gouly, containing general remarks on the colonies.—He complained that his ideas were impolitic, anti-ſocial and anti-republican. Gouly maintains that the colonies belong to the coloniſts. What then becomes of the national ſovereignty? It would be more natural to ſay, the property of the colonies belongs to the entire maſs of people of St. Domingo; and then the ſovereignty of the nation would be annihilated. He moved that the Convention ſhould declare that paper not to contain their opinions, but only the opinions of an individual.

Carpentier. The title of the work alone is contrary to the French government. It is called "Reflections on the means of giving to the colonies a conſtitution proper for them;" which ſuppoſes that the colonies ought not to be ſubject to the conſtitution of the republic. It contains alſo this phraſe, "St. Domingo has the ſovereignty over itſelf. The legiſlative power belongs to it;

it may well receive the councils of France, "but not her laws." This is an attack on the unity and indivisibility of the republic.

After some further debate, Dufoy's motion in substance was adopted. Pelet informed the Convention, that the report of the committee of public safety on the colonies would be completed in ten days at farthest.

In debate on the propriety of continuing to send deputies into the departments, a member observed, that "we cannot now dissemble that every part of the republic has been disturbed, industry and commerce are pacified; proprietors and merchants have been oppressed, imprisoned and even sacrificed. We must seek the means of repairing these evils, of restraining evil dispositions, and lend a helping hand to the oppressed." The proposition of Bernard, for suspending these missions, was rejected.

The President of the criminal tribunal of Paris informed the Convention, that sentence had passed against the twelve members of the revolutionary committee of the section of Bonnet Rouge. Ten of them convicted of robbery, tumults, exactions, and speculations, are condemned to be exposed six hours, and to be imprisoned in chains 20 years. The other two are acquitted.

A monument was ordered to be erected to the honor of Dugomier, at Seed Libre, [Bellegarde]

Numberless addresses from sections, communes, and popular societies, are daily sent to the Convention, congratulating them on their decree for abolishing the club of the Jacobins.

The factious Jacobins, say these addresses, would have erected a throne in the very place where the true Jacobins had laid the foundations of liberty. Let the doors of this degenerate society be for ever shut! We once honored them as the advance-guard of the revolution; but when they attempted to usurp power, and rival the national representation, from that moment we have abandoned them!

PARIS, Dec. 3.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MERLIN (of Douay) organ of the Committee of Public Safety, spoke as follows:—I am come to announce to you a new intrigue of our enemies, to prove it, is sufficient to frustrate it. You cannot but have remarked with what art and avidity rumours of peace and accommodation have been circulated both in private letters and public prints—at one time peace is concluded with one power, and then with all—these reports are ridiculous and absurd, perfidious in their origin and intent. Your enemies, unable to vanquish you by their arms, endeavour to destroy you by their machinations. They have lately published that you would consent to treat only with such powers as shall adopt DEMOCRATIC principles of Government—they manifest the greatest eagerness to represent your proceedings as contradictory, to vilify the Representatives of the Nation, to invalidate our principles, and to exhibit them as favouring the cause of tyranny.

Truth has at length come to light:—Europe has detected the impostor; our enemies endeavour to change their ground—we are no longer stiled the conquerors of the world, (as we have evinced ourselves to be) but the Court of Vienna represent us, as most ardently desirous of peace—what is her object? Is it to deaden the thunder of our arms? Is it to depress our revolutionary energy? Is it to plunge us into apathy, to wrest from us the fruits of victory? Is it, in fine, to exasperate the people against their Representatives, by inducing a belief that we reject the means of procuring them happiness and repose? Our repeated successes permit us to *will*—and to publish what we WILL!—Yes, we wish for peace, but a peace guaranteed by our own strength, and the imbecility of our enemies.

If we may judge of the sentiments of our foes, by the losses they have sustained, and by the fear which they exhibit, without doubt they desire a speedy peace.

The time will arrive, when, enlightened by the thunder of republicanism which they have severely felt, they can no longer view, but with terror and dismay, the frightful abyss into which Britain has plunged them—when Spain shall behold to her sorrow, Mexico and Peru, coveted by Pitt, fall into her power—when Holland shall see her rich possessions, become the prey of this ambitious rival, and Prussia shall find, it will be her greatest interest to see a powerful Republic elevate itself beside the British Colossus, to oppose its diabolical designs.

Already several nations have demonstrated their sorrow for having joined the infamous coalition—They now percieve the necessity of uniting their efforts against three ambitious powers, who possess by anticipation the spoils of their feeble neighbours, in order to destroy the expences of the war. Always just and magnanimous, Frenchmen will know what construction to put on the actions of their enemy, they will not treat with the same severity those weaker powers who joined the coalition through fear, as those whose object was tyranny and usurpation.

Our policy is like our valour—our conduct is without disguise; we will negociate with our enemies as as we have fought with them, in the face of the universe, who shall witness our justice, as she has witnessed our triumphs.

Such are our intentions; for Frenchmen will never forget the cause which made them take up arms, nor the only condition on which they shall be induced to lay them down; we have not made so great sacrifices to abandon to the grasp of tyranny the fruits of our conquests. We wish for peace—but for a peace worthy of us—in which Frenchmen shall no longer discover any perfidious intentions—then only will they restrain from conquest; thence only will they consent to peace.

Loud applauses: Ordered that the foregoing speech be translated in all languages, and sent to all the communes, and the armies.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.

The latest intelligence from Europe, is brought by the brig Mary, Capt. Chipman, in 29 days from Lymington, arrived at this place. London papers to the 5th Jan. are received by this arrival. They contain, however, no important article of politic information, excepting his Majesty's

SPEECH

TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT,

delivered 30th Dec. 1794.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

AFTER the uniform experience which I have had of your zealous regard for the interests of my people, it is a great satisfaction to me to recur to your advice and assistance, at a period which calls for the full exertion of your energy and wisdom.

Notwithstanding the disappointments and reverses which we have experienced in the course of the last campaign, I retain a firm conviction of the necessity of persisting in a vigorous prosecution of the just and necessary war in which we are engaged.

You will, I am confident, agree with me, that it is only from firmness and perseverance that we can hope for the restoration of peace on safe and honorable grounds, and for the preservation and permanent security of our dearest interests.

In considering the situation of our enemies, you will not fail to observe, that the efforts which have led to their successes, and the unexampled means by which alone those efforts could have been supported, have produced among themselves the pernicious effects which were to be expected; and that every thing which has passed in the interior of the country, has shewn the progressive and rapid decay of their resources, and the instability of every part of that violent and unnatural system, which is equally ruinous to *France* and incompatible with the tranquility of other nations.

The States General of the *United Provinces* have nevertheless been led, by a sense of present difficulties, to enter into negociations for peace with the party now prevailing in that unhappy country. No established government or independent state can, under the present circumstances, derive real security from such negociations; on our part, they could not be attempted, without sacrificing both our honor and safety to an enemy, whose chief animosity is avowedly directed against these kingdoms.

I have therefore continued to use the most effectual means for the farther augmentation of my forces; and I shall omit no opportunity of concerting the operations of the next campaign with such of the powers of Europe, as are impressed with the same sense of the necessity of vigour and exertion. I place the fullest reliance on the valour of my forces, and on the affection and public spirit of my people, in whose behalf I am contending, and whose safety and happiness are the objects of my constant solicitude.

The local importance of Corsica, and the spirited efforts of its inhabitants to deliver themselves from the yoke of France, determined me not to withhold the protection which they sought for; and I have since accepted the crown and sovereignty of that country, according to an instrument, a copy of which I have directed to be laid before you.

I have great pleasure in informing you, that I have concluded a treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, with the United States of America, in which it has been my object to remove, as far as possible, all grounds of jealousy and misunderstanding, and to improve an intercourse beneficial to both countries. As soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, I will direct a copy of this treaty to be laid before you, in order that you may consider of the propriety of making such provisions as may appear necessary for carrying it into effect.

I have the greatest satisfaction in announcing to you the happy event of the conclusion of a treaty for the marriage of my son the Prince of Wales with the Princess Caroline, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick: the constant proofs of your affection for my person and family, persuade me, that you will participate in the sentiments I feel on an occasion so interesting to my domestic happiness, and that you will enable me to make provision for such an establishment, as you may think suitable to the rank and dignity of the heir apparent to the crown of these kingdoms.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The considerations which prove the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war, will, I doubt not, induce you to make a timely and ample provision for the several branches of the public service, the estimates of which I have directed to be laid before you. While I regret the necessity of large additional burthens on my subjects, it is a just consolation and satisfaction to me, to observe the state of our credit, commerce and resources, which is the natural result of the continued exertions of industry, under the protection of a free and well regulated government.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

A just sense of the blessings now so long enjoyed by this country will, I am persuaded, encourage you to make every effort, which can enable you to transmit those blessings unimpaired to your posterity.

I entertain a confident hope, that, under the protection of providence, and with constancy and perseverance on our part, the principles of social order, morality, and religion, will ultimately be successful; and that my faithful people will find my present exertions and sacrifices rewarded by the secure and permanent enjoyment of tranquility at home, and by the deliverance of Europe from the greatest danger with which it has been threatened since the establishment of civilized society.

HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.

Our rejoicings on the supposed approach of peace, have been as short, as the motives were slight, on which they were founded. To-day the opinions of the people here, are turned entirely to the continuance of the war. The movements which are taking place in the several kingdoms around us, the secret agitations of their cabinets, and the appearance of new armaments, entirely destroy every pacific hope, notwithstanding the shew of negociations, by which we are no longer to be amused. Our attention is now turned towards England. Our misery and our distress sufficiently bespeak our wishes, and Europe, whose councils Great Britain at present appears to direct at her will, looks with anxiety at the fate of our provinces. Every bosom here is distressed and discouraged, and the pacific assurances which we have lately received, serve but to add to the bitterness of our disappointment.

The checks which we daily receive, and the advances made by the enemy on our territory, increase and strengthen their feelings. We just now learn, that our troops have evacuated fort St. Andre, and at the same time the Bommel Waert.

By this retreat we are induced to the mere defence of the right bank of the Waal, where our troops may be continually harrassed by the enemy, who are encamped on the other side, without the least apprehension from the fire of those ramparts, to whom we before owed our protection.

This manœuvre, if such it can be called, by no means accords with the reports of an armistice, of which our Gazettes have so long spoken. They have assured us of the departure of the commissaries M. M. Brantzed and Peepstaer, from the Hague, for Paris; adding, that these gentlemen have received their passports from the French Generals. On the contrary, it is this instant reported, that the enemy have refused to let them pass, and that they are on their return to Dort!—To this last rumour it is impossible at this moment to say, what degree of truth should be attached.

On the evening of the 22d the French made an attack on the side of fort Capel. Their force consisted only of 300 men on Skaits. They seemed to be a party to reconnoitre the place, previously to an attempt in the night. We know that they have ordered 3 000 pair of cramp irons at Waalwyk, for the purpose of walking in safety over the ice.

LONDON, January 2.

The result of the deliberation of the Germanic Diet of the 5th instant, concerning the propositions for Peace made by the Elector of Mentz, is, that the majority have acceded to these propositions. Fifty-seven votes are expressly for a peace; ten proposed the mediation of Sweden and Denmark; thirty-six proposed that of the King of Prussia, and thirty deputies, for want of instruction, did not vote on that day. The Hanoverian Minister, Baron Ompteda, declared, that as such propositions ought to proceed from his Imperial Majesty, and not from the Elector of Mentz, and the present circumstances, instead of pacificatory measures, imperiously demanded the most vigorous prosecution of the war; his court could neither consent nor accede to the above propositions for peace.

The French Journals state the number of the French fleet at Brest to amount to five ships of the line, exclusive of a division of ten more ships which sailed from that harbour in November, which would make the whole of the Brest fleet amount to 45 ships of the line.

Some of the letters brought by the Dutch mails which arrived yesterday, state, that the French have actually got possession of Fort St. Andre and the Bommel Waert. At Amsterdam the consternation is extreme. The Deputies nominated by the states have left the Hague, but little success is expected from their mission. On the Upper Rhine, the severity of the season has arrested all military operations.

The Dutch papers say, that on the 15th instant, a determination to pursue a winter campaign was announced in the Convention, and that Carrier, with two others of the Revolutionary Committee of Nantz, were convicted on the 16th, and executed on the following day.

The Leyden Gazette confirms the report that Carrier, Penard, and Grandmaison, were sentenced on the 16th, and executed on the 17th ult.

January 5.

Every hope of peace, if we may credit accounts from the continent, which were said to have been received late on Thursday night, is now vanished. Private advices are said to have been sent from Utrecht, dated the 27th ult. which state, with much confidence, that the French, availing themselves of the uncommon rigor of the season, have recommenced hostilities, and on Christmas day crossed the Maese, which was frozen over, at Bommel, and entirely possessed themselves of that country. The next day, it is also said, 18,000 or 20,000 of them passed the Waal near Bommel. In what numbers they have crossed in other places is not known; but it is said to be certain that they have passed it in other places. The regiment of Hohenlohe, and the regiment of Grenadiers of Bentinck, both in Dutch pay, are made prisoners. Some other regiments of the allies laid down their arms. The consternation which this has occasioned in Holland, is not to be described, as, should the frost continue, there is no impediment to their marching to Amsterdam.

This report we conceive it our duty to give, and we think it equally our duty to confess that we utterly disbelieve it. We have the authority of his Majesty's speech, that Holland is negociating a separate peace with France, in consequence of which an armistice was agreed to by both parties, and Commissioners sent to Paris. Can it, then, be supposed, that France would, were it from motives of policy only, commit so flagrant a violation of every law by which man, even in a state of nature, is bound? Impossible. Such conduct would rouse every fellow-being to aid in their destruction. A war of extermination would be the inevitable consequence.

The arrival of the mail, due yesterday, which had not come in when this paper was put to press, is anxiously waited for.

BOSTON, February 9.

Latest from FRANCE.

We facilitate our readers and the public, on the uninterrupted successes of the French Republic. Our European papers are to the 3d of January last. For these registers of the most important intelligence to the cause of democratic republicanism, we are obliged to Capt. Chipman of the Mary, from Lymington.

The horrors of war which the British Cabinet certainly meditated against the American Republic, have been happily prevented by a chain of victories in the Republican armies of France, to which no history can afford a parallel.

The confederacy of despots is now NO MORE. *Holland*, the aid of *Great Britain*, and the passive instrument of her ambition, or the subject of her keenest resentment, as in the case of her provisional treaty with this country in our late war—*Holland* certainly, by this time, is either reduced by the power of the French Commonwealth, or has negociated a separate peace. We hope the last---For we love the Dutch patriots, who have always befriended the Americans in the time of the calamities under the scourge of *Great Britain*.

As to *Austria*, *Prussia* and *Spain*, the report of the committees on the subject of peace, in this paper, shows the disposition of the French Convention to be at peace with them.

Our old friend the King of England has made a (last Speech) expressing hopes in a cause almost hopeless---This speech is also in this paper.

No comments on this official document, on our part, are therefore necessary. No particulars of the treaty of commerce and amity, are given in any of the papers yet received, though mention is made of it in the speech. We cannot therefore inform precisely what the articles in this Treaty are--Reports by private letters at the southward say, the principle articles are, a surrender of the Western Posts, in 18 months—a right to recover *bona fide* debts in either country—Commissioners to be appointed to adjust the principles of a free trade; to make report in two years, and American vessels under certain restrictions, to be admitted into the West-India Islands---but as we are not in possession of the treaty, we vouch not for the authenticity of these reports.

In *France*, all is quiet---the nation becomes more moderate, as its enemies are reduced in power.

The MARQUIS LA FAYETTE, we are happy to hear, has made his eſcape from his long confinement. It is ſaid, he intends coming to America.

We always predicted that the French would maintain their Republic; and they have maintained it. We always predicted that the fundamental principles of equality would be preſerved. They vary their meaſures with the occaſions which preſents--but occaſion is fugitive---whereas the Rights of Man are eternal---We hope the Convention will be the rallying point of the Nation, as long as the people approve of its conduct---when they do not, we doubt not but ſome other expedient will be deviſed to perpetuate the great principle of the revolution.---At preſent we have every thing to hope, and little to fear for the cauſe of democratic republicaniſm. All other republicaniſm is a cheat, and the French and Americans know it.

Vive la Republique.

Motions have been lately made in both Houſes of Parliament, to addreſs his Majeſty in favour of negociating a PEACE WITH FRANCE-- 12 only of the Houſe of Lords were in favour of the addreſs, and 75 in the Houſe of Commons. Lord *Guildford* made the motion in the Upper, and Mr. *Wilberforce*, in the Lower Houſe.

PHILADELPHIA, February 18.

The following Reſolutions have been introduced by Mr. Fitzſimons, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Reſolved, That proviſion be made by law for the payment of intereſt on the principal of the unſubſcribed debt of the United States, (except loan office certificates, bearing intereſt on their nominal value) at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, for one year, ending the thirty-firſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five.

Reſolved, That the arrears of intereſt on the unſubſcribed debt aforeſaid, be calculated to the end of the year, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety five, and that the poſſeſſors thereof be entitled to ſubſcribe the ſame, on loan, to the United States, at an intereſt of three per cent. per annum. That thoſe who ſhall not ſubſcribe, ſhall receive on the firſt day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, one tenth part of the ſaid arrears, to them reſpectively due.

Reſolved, That the holders of loan-office certificates, which bear intereſt on their nominal value, be entitled to receive the ſpecie value, together with the intereſt thereon, at the treaſury of the United States, on demand; but that no intereſt ſhall accrue on ſuch certificates, after the day of

Reſolved, That a loan be opened at the treaſury of the United States, to the amount of the whole of the foreign debt; and that for every one hundred dollars of the ſaid debt ſubſcribed thereto, the ſubſcriber ſhall be entitled to an addition of one half of a per centum, to the rate of intereſt to which ſuch ſtock is now entitled, or to a ſum equivalent in capital, bearing an intereſt of five per cent. per annum. That the whole of the intereſt on the ſaid loan, and the capital ſtock which may be given as an equivalent for the half per cent. ſhall be irredeemable, till the year one thouſand eight hundred and eighteen, then the principal of the ſaid loan ſhall be reimburſed; but that any ſubſcriber may, at the time of ſubſcribing, ſtipulate for a reimburſement within a ſhorter period (not leſs than fifteen years.) And that the permanent revenues of the United States, be pledged for the payment of the intereſt, quarter yearly, at the treaſury of the United States, till the reimburſement of the principal.

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund be empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to provide by new loans, by the ſale of certificates of ſtock, for the reimburſement of any inſtalment, or part of the preſent foreign debt of the United States: *Provided*, that the principal and intereſt of ſuch loan ſhall be payable at the treaſury of the United States. That the rate of intereſt ſhall not exceed ſix per cent. per annum, and that the principal ſhall be ſubject to repayment in a term not exceeding twenty four years. That the intereſt of the ſum redeemed and paid thereof, and the permanent revenue of the United States, be pledged for the payment of the intereſt on the loans to be made on the ſtock, to be created in virtue of the ſaid powers.

Reſolved, That the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, which are now temporary, ſhall be extended to the ſame time, as is provided by the act of the tenth Auguſt, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety; and that the reſervation of ſix hundred thouſand dollars annually for the ſupport of the government of the United States and their common defence, be poſtponed till after the appropriations for the intereſt of the funded debt foreign and domeſtic, including the new loans to be made thereupon, and for the ſinking fund.

Reſolved, That in addition to the proviſions heretofore made, for reimburſing and redeeming the debt of the United States, ſo much of the fourth ſection of the act, entituled, "An act making proviſion for the reduction of the public debt," as makes a reſervation out of the intereſt of the debt purchaſed, be repealed; and that in lieu thereof, a ſufficient ſum of the duties on impoſt and tonnage, be appropriated for that purpoſe.

Reſolved. That ſo much of the ſurplus of the duties on impoſt and tonnage, to the end of the year 1790, as ſhall on the firſt day of January 796, remain uninveſted in purchaſes, be ſo inveſted; one fourth in the quarter ending the firſt day of March, one fourth in the quarter ending the laſt day of June, one other fourth in the quarter ending the laſt day of September, and the remaining one fourth in the quarter ending the laſt day of December, of the ſame year.

Reſolved. That ſo much of the revenue ariſing from the duties on impoſt and tonnage, as, together with the other monies now conſtituting the ſinking fund, that ſhall accrue to it by virtue of the foregoing proviſions, and the intereſt redeemed as ſhall be ſufficient, be appropriated towards the payment of the ſum, which may of right be annually paid on account of the principal of ſuch funded ſtock, as on the firſt day of January one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix, ſhall bear an intereſt of ſix per cent. per annum, including that to the credit of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, and that which ſhall ſtand to the credit of particular ſtates. And that the ſame ſhall continue ſo appropriated until the whole of the ſaid ſtock ſhall be redeemed; and thenceforth until the whole of the debt of the United States, funded and unfunded, ſhall be diſcharged.

Reſolved, That the dividends in the ſtock (the property of the United States) in the bank of the United States, be appropriated to the ſame fund, reſerving thereout from time to time, ſo much as ſhall be neceſſary to diſcharge the intereſt on what ſhall remain unpaid of the loan made of the ſaid bank, purſuant to the eleventh ſection of the act of incorporation, with ſo much of the duties on impoſt and tonnage, as together with the ſaid dividends (after deducting what may be neceſſary to pay the intereſt) ſhall be ſufficient to pay off the inſtalments of the ſaid loan, as they ſhall hereafter from year to year become due: And, as (the ſaid inſtalments being firſt paid) together with any other monies, which on the firſt day of January, one thouſand eight hundred and two, may belong to the ſaid fund, (and not otherwiſe appropriated) ſhall be ſufficient from year to year, with the intereſt, redeemed to pay the ſums which may of right be annually paid, on account of the principal of ſuch funded ſtock, as at the end of the year, one thouſand eight hundred, ſhall begin to be an intereſt of ſix per cent. including that which may ſtand to the credit of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund, and that to the credit of individual ſtates; and continue ſo appropriated, until the laſt mentioned ſtock, and the inſtalments of the loan aforeſaid, ſhall be redeemed and diſcharged, and thenceforth until the whole reſidue of the preſent debt of the United States be redeemed and diſcharged; and the intereſt of the ſtock which ſhall be redeemed by virtue of the foregoing proviſions, continue to be appropriated to the ſaid fund after the full redemption in ſuch caſe is completed, until the whole of the preſent debt of the United States be redeemed by reimburſement, purchaſe, or otherwiſe.

Reſolved, That the monies ariſing from the ſales of the lands of the United States, and ſuch as ſhall be received for debts due to the United States antecedent to the preſent government, together with the ſurplus of all current revenues, which ſhall remain unappropriated at the end of any year, be carried to the credit of the ſame fund.

Reſolved, That after the laſt day of December next, all reimburſement of the capital of the debt of the United States (foreign or domeſtic) and of the reimburſement of the loan had of the bank of the United States, be made under the ſuperintendance of the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund; and that they be empowered, with the approbation of the President of the United States, as the inſtalment of principal become due, to borrow the ſums neceſſary to pay ſuch inſtalment: Provided, That no ſuch loan ſhall be made for a term exceeding twenty four years; and that the intereſt thereon be charged,

1ſt. Upon the intereſt of the inſtalment which ſhall be reimburſed;

2d. Upon the revenue of impoſt and tonnage, for making good any deficiency.

But the intereſt on the ſix per cent. ſtock redeemed, ſhall not be inclueded.

Reſolved, That the commiſſioners of the ſinking fund be authorized, with the approbation of the President, to borrow, from time to time, ſuch ſums in anticipation of the revenue appropriated, as may be neceſſary for the payment of the intereſt on the public debt, not exceeding one million in any year, and reimburſable within a year from the time of each loan; and that no intereſt on ſuch loan, be defrayed out of the permanent revenue.

Reſolved, That all ſums remaining unexpended, after the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-five, upon any appropriation for more than two years, after the end of the year, for which ſuch appropriation may be made, ſhall be carried to a ſeparate account, to be kept at the treaſury: And that a ſtatement of all appropriations ſhall be reported to the legiſlature within thirty days after their firſt meeting in every year.

Reſolved, That all priorities eſtabliſhed by appropriations for the funded debt, ſhall, after the laſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, ceaſe, with reſpect to all the creditors of the United States, who ſhall not before the ſaid laſt day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix, ſignify their diſſent thereto to the Comptroller of the Treaſury: And that, after the period, the revenue charged with ſuch appropriations ſhall conſtitute a common fund, chargeable with the ſame debts indiſcriminately, excepting only as it may reſpect ſuch of the creditors as may ſignify thereto in manner aforeſaid.

Reſolved, That all Loan-office certificates, final ſettlements, or indents of intereſt, now in the hands of any perſons, ſhall, on or before the day of be exhibited at the treaſury: where the holders or poſſeſſors ſhall be entitled to receive other certificates of equivalent tenor, in lieu thereof: and if any perſon ſhall neglect to exhibit ſuch Loan-Office certificates, final ſettlements, or indents of intereſt, and to get the ſame exchanged, he or they ſhall for ever be barred from any payment or acknowledgement, for ſuch Loan Office certificate, ſettlement or indent final of intereſt.

Courts of Niſi Prius will be held by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, the enſuing ſpring and ſummer, as follows:

By Chief Juſtice M'Kean and Judge Yeates.

In Bedford county,	27 April.
Weſtmoreland,	4 May.
Allegheny	11 May.
Waſhington,	18 May.
Fayette,	25 May.
Franklin,	2d June.

By Judges Shippen and Smith.

In Berks county,	27 April.
Mifflin,	4 May.
Huntingdon,	11 May.
Northumberland,	18 May.
Luzerne,	26 May, Tueſday.

A Court of Niſi Prius will be held in Northampton county, on 22d June.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 26th inſtant,

A LOT, containing one acre and three quarters, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on the old York road within 19 miles of Philadelphia, two from the Crooked Billet, and one from the Croſs-Roads: there are on ſaid premiſes, a convenient one ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water, a frame barrack, a ſtable, a good and convenient log ſhop near the dwelling houſe, formerly occupied by a wheel-wright; it is a public ſituation, and in a very wealthy neighbourhood, which renders it a good ſtand for any kind of trade, or, by a little improvement, may ſuit any perſon in a more eaſy ſituation of life, as it is high and healthy, and the Eaſton and Bethlehem ſtages paſs and repaſs every week within a rod or two of the door; there are on ſaid lot an orchard of 20 or 30 apple trees which never fail bearing; the land is exceeding rich, and the larger part under graſs, and dung on the place ſufficient to cover the whole. Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of April.

Alſo, at ſame Time and Place will be expoſed to Sale, a variety of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, conſiſting of a cheſt of drawers, a deſk, tables, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention; a conſiderable quantity of Store Goods, ſuch as cloths, ſtuffs, calicoes, and linens, and a number of ſmall articles of ironmongery, together with ſeveral Tracts of Virginia Lands, and one or more Tracts of Pennſylvania Donation Lands. An indiſputable title will be given for the whole. The ſale to begin at two o'clock, and conditions made known by

JOHN SLACK.

N. B. The abovementioned ſale is in conſequence of the owner's having a deſire to move to the new country. Feb. 14.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 21ſt of March next, on the Premiſes, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale,

A TRACT of LAND in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, in the county of Cheſter, adjoining lands of John Gray, Charles Logan, and others, containing about 210 acres. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, with a ſpring of water under the ſame, a log barn, a good bearing orchard, and 8 acres of watered meadow, the plow land is fertile, and lies within half a mile of limeſtone. Perſons inclining to view the premiſes, or to purchaſe by private ſale, may apply to JOHN GRAY, CHRISTIAN TUTWILER, or JAMES STEVENSON, near the premiſes. Feb. 16.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Merchant MILL, Griſt and Oil MILL, ſituate on the Wiſſahiccon creek, Roxborough townſhip, 8 miles from Philadelphia, known by the name of Gorgus's mill, with 25 acres of meadow and woodland. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, and knowing the terms, may apply to JACOB GORGUS, living on the premiſes. Feb. 17.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on the 17th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of JOHN ANDERSON, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, in Glouceſter county, attendance will be given by us, the ſubſcribers, and an allotment by ballot then and there will take place, between the reſiduary deviſees of JAMES STELMAN, deceaſed, of three ſeveral tracts or pieces Land and Meadow Ground, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, and county aforeſaid, into three equal parts; late the property of ſaid *James Stelman.*

JAMES WILKINS,
DAVID BROWN,
WILLIAM WHITE, } Commiſſioners.

February 3, 1795.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD and commodious Lot of Ground, ſituate in the middle of Eaſton, near the Court-houſe, oppoſite Mr. Peirſol's ſtore, whereon are erected, a neat two ſtory, well conſtructed, ſtone houſe, with a kitchen adjoining the ſame, both new; alſo a two ſtory frame houſe, ſtables and ſheds, a ſpacious yard and garden; it is one of the beſt ſtands for both ſtore and tavern, being large enough for both. Concerning the price and conditions, apply to to the ſubſcriber, where they may, at the ſame time, view the premiſes.

GEORGE VOGEL.

February 9, 1795.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Pine ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of October laſt, a pale red and white COW, with ſtreight horns, has neither brand nor ear-mark, both her ears red, the ſhape of a large heart in her face, and gives milk out of only three teats. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, or gives information to *Michael Kitts*, in Market ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

PATRICK LARKY.

February 16, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE following tracts of land, with the improvements, ſituate in Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing about 800 acres, *viz.*

No. 1. Includes that noted and well known ſtand for buſineſs BUCK-RUN MILLS, 65 feet by 30, two ſtories high, with a good cedar roof, one water wheel, with two pair of ſtones, one pair good burrs, and water ſufficient for another wheel, with Evans's machinery compleat, the wheat is taken from the waggoner's bag and hoiſted into the loft, then it goes to the rolling ſereen and fan, then into the garner and hopper, and attends it regularly, boults, and hoiſts the tale flour and a proportion of bran, and mixes it with the ground meal, alternately, without manual labour; all the running geers are entirely new, the boulting cloths are all of the very firſt quality, there being two for merchant and two for country work, and the dam and races are in compleat order; there are two ſtone houſes adjoining each other, two ſtories high, with cellars under the whole, a large ſtone kitchen, a well of excellent water in one corner of it, the dwellings are very convenient to the mills; alſo a good Smith's ſhop, a new waggon-houſe, 30 feet by 15, a new barn, 50 feet by 35, with good ſtables underneath for horſes, cows, calves, and ſheep, all divided, with a ſtream of water running by one corner of it; a quantity of excellent bank meadow, well watered out of the mill-race and other ſtreams, a proportion of good ploughland, all under good fence, the remainder woodland, a number of bearing apple and cherry trees, alſo 105 young apple trees lately planted out. Can lay as much land to the mills as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

No 2, Contains about 200 acres of land, 90 whereof ploughland, a large proportion of meadow, part of which is good timothy and clover, well watered, the remainder, is timber land. There is on ſaid premiſes a good ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a log ſtable and ſhed for cows, and a ſpring of excellent water with a houſe over it near to the dwelling-houſe.

No. 3. Contains about 150 acres of land, 40 acres cleared, 10 wherof meadow, the remainder woodland, ſuitable for building, there is on ſaid premiſes one of the moſt valuable ſeats for a forge, ſlitting mill or any other kind of water works, perhaps in the country, having a convenient place for a dam with 20 feet fall; both races are already dug, and part of the dam made, and the materials for finiſhing are perfectly convenient. The ſituation forms ſuch a beautiful cove, that the collection of water will be equalled by few, and exceeded by none upon that well known ſtream of water, Buck-Run; there is on the premiſes a large ſquare log houſe, two ſtories high.

No 4. Contains about 150 acres of land, 50 whereof ploughland, with a piece of bank meadow, well watered, under tolerable fence, the remainder woodland. There are on the premiſes a new log houſe, a log ſtable, and ſheds for cows, and an excellent ſpring of water near the houſe.

The whole will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. The payments will be made eaſy, and a clear title in fee ſimple will be made to the purchaſer for the whole, or part, being entirely clear of every incumbrance whatſoever. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of April next if ſold, if not, to be let.

Jan. 1795. CALEB PHIPPS.

WANTED to PURCHASE,
A large Number of
Pennſylvania Donation Lands,
and United States LAND WARRANTS, for which the higheſt Price will be given, at No. 65, North Seventh-ſtreet. * Feb. 2.

New-Jerſey, Houſe of Aſſembly, Nov. 21, 1794.

A PETITION from ſundry owners of meadow on Manumuſkin creek, and other inhabitants of the townſhip of Maurice's river, in the county of Cumberland, praying that an act may paſs to repeal the laws, paſſed many years ago, for ſtopping the tide from flowing up the ſaid Manumuſkin creek, was read.

Ordered, That the petitioners have leave to preſent a bill, on the ſecond Thurſday of the next ſitting, to anſwer the prayer of their petition, on previouſly advertiſing the purport of the bill they mean to preſent with a copy of this order, for at leaſt three weeks, in the Pennſylvania Gazette, and alſo for three weeks in three of the moſt public places in the townſhip of Maurice's river.

Extract from the Minutes,
MASKELL EWING, Clerk.

In compliance with the above order, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitioners will preſent a bill to the Legiſlature, for the above purpoſe, on Thurſday the 19th day of February next.

Maurice's river, Jan. 26, 1795. *

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On Fifth Day, the 19th of the Second Month next,

A LOT, containing 2 acres and 52 perches, ſituate in Mooreland townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Governor's and Lime-kiln roads, within 15 miles of Philadelphia, and one and half of the Crooked-billet: there are on ſaid lot, a large, new, two ſtory, ſtone dwelling houſe, with 3 rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the whole, a well of excellent water near the door, a frame ſtable, a ſmall quantity of wood, and a young apple orchard of grafted fruit, is beautifully ſituated, and ſuitable for public buſineſs; likewiſe another LOT, of 15 acres and 36 perches, nearly adjoining the above (with a lane from one to the other) a part of which is woodland, a conſiderable number of apple and ſome fruit trees thereon. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock, when the conditions will be made known, by

DAVID DAVIES.

Firſt Month, 27, 1795.

TO BE LET,
For a Term of Years, and may be occupied on the 15th day of March next,

A FARM, containing 200 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, and county of Cheſter, diſtant about 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, upon the Straſburgh, or New-Lancaſter road. This Place is abundantly ſupplied with timber, and well watered for cattle; there are on the premiſes, a ſtone dwelling houſe, with a well of excellent water near the door, and out-houſes, alſo a young thriving orchard of apple trees. The above tract is convenient to ſeveral mills, lime-kilns, &c. Enquire at the houſe of JOHN HARPER, at the ſign of the Turk's Head, in Weſt-Cheſter. Feb. 2, 1795.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's Plantation, on the firſt day of January laſt, a Bay HORSE, about 18 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and has ſome ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove proverty, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN OTT.

Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, Feb. 2, 1795. *

WAS ſtolen, on the night of the 10th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Wallkiln precinct, Ulſter county, near Goſhen, ſtate of New-York, a dark Bay MARE, riſing 5 years old, better than 14 hands high, has no natural marks, paces and trots, and marked with the harneſs; ſhe is well made, and was in good order, has been docked; ſhe was ſtolen by a George Thompſon, a native of Ireland, and talks broad, of a ſandy complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, about 35 years of age, formerly lived near Goſhen. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed man ſhall have TEN DOLLARS, or FIFTEEN for the Man and Mare, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

JOHN HALL

To be Sold or Let,

A SMALL FARM, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 60 acres, a proportionable part of which is good meadow, with a never failing ſtream of water running through the ſame; there are on the premiſes, a commodious tenement and barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe and a ſpring of good water near the door, a good garden, well pailed in, an orchard of good fruit of various kinds, and about 10 acres of woodland, part of which may be turned into meadow; the whole ſituate about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and adjoining lands of Grinawalt, Biſbing, Lutz, and Wintz, and is near Wintz's tavern, on the Skippack road. Terms of payment will be made eaſy. Apply to ABRAHAM KINTZING, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

January 19, 1795. ¶

LANGHORNE PARK
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Merchants' Coffee-houſe, on the 24th day of next month, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

IT is ſituate in the townſhip of Middletown, and county of Bucks, 20 miles from the city of Philadelphia, bounded for a conſiderable diſtance by Neſhaminy creek, and within about 1 mile of Middletown meeting-houſe, a high and healthy ſituation, in a thick ſettled, pleaſant, and wealthy neighbourhood, contiguous to ſeveral griſt and ſaw-mills, and is juſtly deemed equal to moſt ſituations in the ſtate, either for the farmer, or for perſons in eaſy circumſtances, ſeeking a place that will admit of ornamental and uſeful improvements.

The manſion-houſe, the antient ſeat of Judge Langhorne, was not long ſince repaired, a large ſtone kitchen nearly adjoins it, a never failing ſpring of excellent water is at a ſmall diſtance, over which there is a good ſtone ſpring-houſe: a ſmall tenement and griſt-mill, with other out houſes, are erected on parts of the tract, which contains about 450 acres. There is ſuppoſed to be near 200 acres thereof under wood, and parts of it well timbered. Great improvements may be made in increaſing the quantity of meadow already in uſe, by means of a lively ſpring of water which runs through a large part of the tract. The ſoil is allowed to be in general good. For further particulars, enquire of HENRY DRINKER, at No 110, North Front Street.

Philadelphia, 1ſt mo. 22d, 1795.

To be ſold, by Public Vendue,
At Newtown, on Monday, the 2d of March, next,

A Handſome two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a ſtable and lot of ground adjoining, in Newtown, Bucks county, within 25 miles of Philadelphia, and 9 of Trenton; the houſe has been lately built, and having the common in front, is one of the beſt ſituations in the place for pleaſantneſs or buſineſs of any kind; the lot is in front 100 feet, and in depth about 150, extending from the common to the next ſtreet; the town enjoys the advantage of a public academy, and a healthineſs of ſituation not ſurpaſſed by any other in the ſtate. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of April next. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, may know the terms by applying in Philadelphia, to E. POLE, No. 34, Dock-ſtreet, or on the premiſes, to J. W. CONDY.

Jan. 21, 1795. * 6 w.

TO BE SOLD,
Or Let for a Term of Years,

THE PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the ſign of General Wolfe, on the Lancaſter road, 44 miles from Philadelphia, and 22 from Lancaſter: the Plantation contains about 100 acres of land, about one half cleared, 10 acres of meadow, ſome orchard, and a ſpring, ſmith's ſhop, and ſpring-houſe, near the dwelling houſe; there is a very good vacancy for a ſmith, there being none nearer than 3 miles. Any perſon who chooſes to buy or rent, may apply, near the ſign of the Waggon, know the terms, and have poſſeſſion on the firſt day of April next.

CALEB WAY.

Weſt-Caln, Jan. 10, 1795. §

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in the county of Bucks, lying on and adjoining to the old York road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, bounded by lands of Thomas Watſon, and others, 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing 70 acres, with a good log dwelling houſe thereon; one half of the ſaid tract is good woodland, the timber thrifty and fine, and there may be made 5 acres of timothy meadow; the remainder is arable land, freſh and good, watered by ſeveral ſprings, and one ſtream running through it; within an half mile of the ſaid tract, there is plenty of limeſtone, where lime burning is carried on extenſively, which renders the wood valuable. For terms of ſale apply to THOMAS WATSON, adjoining the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, in ſaid county.

JOSEPH R. JENKS.

January 14th 1795. ‡

To Rent, or Let on Shares,

NAAMAN'S CREEK PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, 50 of which are excellent meadow; there is every convenience on the premiſes that is neceſſary for a farm, and is in complete order for graizing. Poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. For terms apply to THOMAS ROBINSON,

Jan. 19, 1795. ¶ at Naaman's creek

TO BE SOLD,

THE Noted ſtand for public buſineſs, called the Barly Sheep, on the Old York Road, 12 miles from Philadelphia. A LOT of GROUND, containing nine acres well manured and in with clover, with a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining, two good wells of water near the houſe, with pumps in them, with ſtabling for fifty horſes, two good waggon ſheds with other out buildings, the whole in good repair, for further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM M'CALLA.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM FELL, late of Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment on or before the 16th day of the fourth month next; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement,

DAVID HALL, } Executors.
EDWARD FELL, }

1ſt mo. 16th, 1795. ¶

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 13th of this inſt. a negro man, who calls himſelf JOE JENKINS, and acknowledges to be a ſlave to Mr. JAMES CLEGETT, of George-Town, ſtate of Maryland, his maſter is hereby deſired to come, pay the charges, and take him away, in 4 weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged on paying his fees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Gaoler.

Jan. 20, 1795. *

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, at the Canal, Springſbury, on the 26th ult. a ſmall Brindle COW, with ſundry white ſpots, with a ſlit in her left ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. GERSHOM JOHNSON.

February 2, 1795. *

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC WARNER, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

WILLIAM WARNER, } Executors.
ALGERNON ROBERTS, }

Blockley, Jan. 20, 1795. ¶

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Thurday the 25th of December, living in Lower-Salford townſhip, Montgomery county, a Negro MAN, named JOE, about 5 feet 5 inches high, was 23 years of age laſt May, walks lame, has a piece of his little finger cut off; had on and took with him, a new mixture linſey coat, and under jacket of the ſame, a ſtriped jacket of linen, blue and white ſtripes, two pair of trowſers, a pair of yellow linſey, and a pair of ſtriped caſſimer, two pair of ſtockings, one pair of pale blue yarn, ribbed, the other black woollen yarn, a new pair of ſhoes, a new high crowned hat, bound with black tape. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

JACOB REIFF, Senior. *

January 8, 1795.

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, and has a ſmall foretop. Alſo taken, a bridle, and an old ſaddle, the pad faced with white pluſh, lately repaired with a blue ſweat-cloth, lined with white linen. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive 4 dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, and 2 dollars for the thief on conviction. JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, Bucks county, †
12th mo. 30th, 1794.

N. B. A certain James Oſburne left the neighbourhood about the ſame time; he is about 25 years of age, middle ſize, his hair frizzled, pretty well dreſs'd, by trade a weaver, but ſometimes digs wells. There is do doubt but he has taken the horſe, and is generally ſuppoſed to be gone ſomewhere about Shippenſburg, and perhaps is married there,

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FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Griſt Mill, in good repair for manufacturing Wheat and Indian corn, ſituate on a never-failing ſtream of water, with the advantage of 29 feet head and fall, in Mooreland townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 23 acres of land, 7 of which is excellent watered meadow, 3 and an half good woodland, and the remainder under wheat and clover lots, within 14 miles of Philadelphia, and on the great road leading from the Bethlehem road down the Penepack creek into the Oxford road to the city: Being convenient for wheat and other grain; together with a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, completely finiſhed, and a large kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn, a large ſtone ſhed, a good ſpring of water within a few yards of the door, with a complete ſtone ſpring-houſe arched over, and a ſmoke-houſe over the ſame, with other out-buildings; alſo, a young apple orchard containing 100 trees, part grafted fruit, with peach, pear, and other fruit trees: Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title.

* ABRAHAM DUFFIELD

JUST PUBLISHED,
And now ſelling, wholeſale or retail, by
Hall & Sellers, No. 51,
High-Street,
Poor Richard's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1795:

WATCHES.
Robert Leſlie & Iſaac Price,
Clock and Watch-Makers, Market-ſtreet,
No. 79,

IN addition to their former aſſortment per William Penn and Caroline, have imported in the George Barclay and Pigou, from London, a handſome and well ſelected aſſortment of WARRANTED WATCHES, equal to any they have ever imported, conſiſting of Capt and Jewelled Gold and Silver Watches, of the firſt quality; Patent Seconds, and Plain do. elegantly engraved and plain Silver do. alſo, ornamental and plain Chamber and Eight-Day Clocks—All of which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms, either wholeſale or retail. As they have been manufactured under the immediate direction of ROBERT LESLIE, who has engaged ſome of the beſt artiſts in London, the Public may be aſſured that no perſons in the United States can ſerve them on better terms, as the perſonal attendance of Robert Leſlie, will enable him to guard againſt the impoſitions uſual amongſt workmen, when manufacturing for exportation, and can engage for the execution of any order with which they may be favoured, as no veſſel from London for New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, will arrive, without adding to their Aſſortment.

December 4.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from the Middle ferry, on the road called Marſhall's road, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, of good land, a ſufficient quantity of which is woodland, and plenty of good meadow, on a branch of Cobb's creek: there are on ſaid Plantation, two apple orchards, beſides a variety of peach and other fruit trees, a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, an over-ſhot griſt-mill on a conſtant ſtream of water a few rods from the dwelling houſe, a good ſpring under part of the mill-houſe, a good barn, ſtabled underneath; the title indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN TYSON.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday, the 4th inſtant, an Apprentice BOY, named JOSEPH WHITE, by trade a Blackſmith, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black ſtreight hair; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured cloth coat and veſt, two pair of trowſers, the one fuſtian, the other milled linſey, a new, high crowned, wool hat, two pair of pale blue coloured ſtockings, two homeſpun linen ſhirts, almoſt new, and a pair of ſtrong leather ſhoes with old buckles in them. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid Apprentice, or lodges him in jail in the State, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, WALTER LILLY, junr.

Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county,
January 5, 1795. *

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, Prince George's county, Maryland, a likely, active Mulatto ſlave, called HARRY, who ſince his departure has aſſumed the name of FLEET. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high; has grey eyes and ſandy coloured hair, which he wears turned up before, and very ſhort and ſtraight behind. He appears confuſed when ſpoken to, but when cloſely examined, much embarraſſed. His cloathing cannot be particularly deſcribed, as he has been gone ever ſince July. By a letter from him to his father, dated the 17th of Sept. laſt, it appears that he was then in Philadelphia, and he ſays he expected to ſail for London in about two months. All maſters of veſſels are hereby cautioned againſt carrying off the ſaid ſlave at their peril. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in goal, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges for bringing him home.

MATHEW EVERSFIELD.

To be Sold at Private Sale,
And entered upon the firſt day of April next, and for which an indiſputable title will be given,

A Valuable PLANTATION, late the property of George King, deceaſed, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, county of Cheſter, 21 miles from Philadelphia, on the Turnpike road, and 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, containing 190 acres of moſt excellent land for raiſing clover and all kinds of grain, the fields being all lately limed, there being ſeveral limeſtone quarries near the premiſes, a great quantity of woodland on the ſaid place, and about 12 or 15 acres of good watered meadow. On the ſaid premiſes are two dwelling houſes, the one a ſtone houſe, 3 ſtories high, and a ſtone milk houſe over a good ſpring of water near the door, the other being part ſtone and part ſawed logs, two ſtories high, with two rooms on each floor, and a kitchen adjoining, a large log barn, and other out buildings; the whole ſtanding pleaſant, and convenient to meeting, mill and market; there is alſo on the premiſes an apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. For terms apply to the ſubſcribers, living on and near the premiſes.

ABRAHAM KING, } Executors.
DANIEL CORNOG, }

January 1, 1795. *

N. B. It may be ſold ſeparate, or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1795.] THE [NUMBER 3371.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1795.

FOR SALE.

THE following tracts of land, with the improvements, ſituate in Fallowfield township, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, containing about 800 acres, *viz.*

No. 1. Includes that noted and well known ſtand for buſineſs BUCK-RUN MILLS, 65 feet by 30, two ſtories high, with a good cedar roof, one water wheel, with two pair of ſtones, one pair good burrs, and water ſufficient for another wheel, with Evans's machinery compleat, the wheat is taken from the waggoner's bag, and hoiſted into the loft, then it goes in the rolling ſcreen and fan, then into the garner and hopper, and attends it regularly, boults, and hoiſts the tale flour and a proportion of bran, and mixes it with the ground meal, alternately, without manual labour: all the running geers are entirely new, the boulting cloths are all of the very firſt quality, there being two for merchant and two for country work, and the dam and races are in compleat order; there are two ſtone houſes adjoining each other, two ſtories high, with cellars under the whole, a large ſtone kitchen, a well of excellent water in one corner of it, the dwellings are very convenient to the mills; alſo a good Smith's ſhop, a new waggon-houſe, 30 feet by 15, a new barn, 50 feet by 35, with good ſtables underneath for horſes, cows, calves, and ſheep, all divided, with a ſtream of water running by one corner of it; a quantity of excellent bank meadow, well watered out of the mill-race and other ſtreams, a proportion of good ploughland, all under good fence, the remainder woodland, a number of bearing apple and cherry trees, alſo 105 young apple trees lately planted out. Can lay as much land to the mills as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer.

No. 2, Contains about 200 acres of land, 90 whereof ploughland, a large proportion of meadow, part of which is good timothy and clover, well watered, the remainder, is timber land. There is on ſaid premiſes a good ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a log ſtable and ſhed for cows, and a ſpring of excellent water with a houſe over it near to the dwelling-houſe.

No. 3. Contains about 150 acres of land, 40 acres cleared, 10 wherof meadow, the remainder woodland, ſuitable for building, there is on ſaid premiſes one of the moſt valuable ſeats for a forge, ſlitting mill, or any other kind of water works, perhaps in the country, having a convenient place for a dam with 20 feet fall; both races are already dug, and part of the dam made, and the materials for finiſhing are perfectly convenient. The ſituation forms ſuch a beautiful cove, that the collection of water will be equalled by few, and exceeded by none upon that well known ſtream of water, Buck-Run; there is on the premiſes a large ſquare log houſe, two ſtories high.

No. 4. Contains about 150 acres of land, 50 whereof ploughland, with a piece of bank meadow, well watered, under tolerable fence, the remainder woodland. There are on the premiſes a new log houſe, a log ſtable, and ſheds for cows, and an excellent ſpring of water near the houſe.

The whole will be ſold together, or ſeparate, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. The payments will be made eaſy, and a clear title in fee ſimple will be made to the purchaſer for the whole, or part, being entirely clear of every incumbrance whatſoever. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of April next if ſold, if not, to be ſet.

Jan. 1795. * CALEB PHIPPS.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On the 21ſt of March next, on the Premiſes, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale,

A TRACT of LAND in the townſhip of Weſt-Nantmill, in the county of Cheſter, adjoining lands of John Gray, Charles Logan, and others, containing about 210 acres. There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone dwelling houſe, with a ſpring of water under the ſame, a log barn, a good bearing orchard, and 8 acres of watered meadow, the plow land is fertile, and lies within half a mile of limeſtone. Perſons inclining to view the premiſes, or to purchaſe by private ſale, may apply to JOHN GRAY, CHRISTIAN TUTWILER, or JAMES STEVENSON, near the premiſes. Feb. 16.

Department of War.

January 26, 1795.

INFORMATION is hereby given, to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th of September, 1794, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1795, will be paid on that day, by the Commiſſioners of Loans, within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications, of Executors and Adminiſtrators, muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective appointments, and of the time of the deceaſe of the Invalids, whoſe penſions they may claim.

By order of the Preſident of the United States,

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Secretary of War.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the Premiſes, on THURSDAY, the 26th inſtant,

A LOT, containing one acre and three quarters, be the ſame more or leſs, ſituate in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, on the old York road, within 19 miles of Philadelphia, two from the Crooked Billet, and one from the Croſs-Roads: there are on ſaid premiſes, a convenient one ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, with two rooms on a floor, a well of excellent water, a frame barrack, a ſtable, a good and convenient log ſhop near the dwelling houſe, formerly occupied by a wheel-wright; it is a public ſituation, and in a very wealthy neighbourhood, which renders it a good ſtand for any kind of trade, or, by a little improvement, may ſuit any perſon in a more eaſy ſituation of life, as it is high and healthy, and the Eaſton and Bethlehem ſtages paſs and repaſs every week within a rod or two of the door; there are on ſaid lot an orchard of 20 or 30 apple trees which never fail bearing; the land is exceeding rich, and the larger part under graſs, and dung on the place ſufficient to cover the whole Poſſeſſion may be had on the firſt of April.

Alſo, at ſame Time and Place will be expoſed to Sale, a variety of Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, conſiſting of a cheſt of drawers, a deſk, tables, and ſundry other articles too tedious to mention; a conſiderable quantity of Store Goods, ſuch as cloths, ſtuffs, calicoes, and linens, and a number of ſmall articles of ironmongery, together with ſeveral Tracts of Virginia Lands, and one or more Tracts of Pennſylvania Donation Lands. An indiſputable title will be given for the whole. The ſale to begin at two o'clock, and conditions made known by

JOHN SLACK.

N. B. The abovementioned ſale is in conſequence of the owner's having a deſire to move to the new country. Feb. 14.

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on the 7th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of JOHN ANDERSON, Inn-keeper, in Woodbury, in Gloucester county, attendance will be given by us, the ſubſcribers, and an allotment by ballot then and there will take place, between the reſiduary deviſees of JAMES STELMAN, deceaſed, of three ſeveral tracts or pieces Land and Meadow Ground, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, and county aforeſaid, into three equal parts; late the property of ſaid *James Stelman.*

JAMES WILKINS,
DAVID BROWN,
WILLIAM WHITE, } Commiſſioners.

February 3, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A GOOD and commodious Lot of Ground, ſituate in the middle of Eaſton, near the Court-houſe, oppoſite Mr. Peirſol's ſtore, whereon are erected, a neat two ſtory, well conſtructed, ſtone houſe, with a kitchen adjoining the ſame, both new; alſo a two ſtory frame houſe, ſtables and ſheds, a ſpacious yard and garden; it is one of the beſt ſtands for both ſtore and tavern, being large enough for both. Concerning the price and conditions, apply to to the ſubſcriber, where they may, at the ſame time, view the premiſes.

GEORGE VOGEL.

February 9, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Merchant MILL, Griſt and Oil MILL, ſituate on the Wiſſahiccon creek, Roxborough townſhip, 8 miles from Philadelphia, known by the name of Gorgus's mill, with 25 acres of meadow and woodland. Any perſon deſirous of viewing the premiſes, and knowing the terms, may apply to JACOB GORGUS, living on the premiſes. Feb. 17. *

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the ſubſcriber, living in Pine ſtreet, Philadelphia, on the 12th day of October laſt, a pale red and white COW, with ſtreight horns, has neither brand nor ear-mark, both her ears red, the ſhape of a large heart in her face, and gives milk out of only three teats. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and returns her to the ſubſcriber, or gives information to *Michael Kitts*, in Market ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

PATRICK LARKY.

February 16, 1795. *

WAS committed to the gaol of Cheſter county, on the 13th of this inſt. a negro man, who calls himſelf JOE JENKINS, and acknowledges to be a ſlave to Mr. JAMES CLEGETT, of George-Town, ſtate of Maryland, his maſter is hereby deſired to come, pay the charges, and take him away, in 4 weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged on paying his fees.

THOMAS TAYLOR, Gaoler.

Jan. 20, 1795. *

A tranſlation from Paris papers received per Capt. Gardner, arrived at New-York from Cherbourg.

PARIS, December 10.

The ſale of the property of the emigrants goes on with great ſucceſs, in the different diſtricts of the republic; in that of Chattellon ſur Seine one lot, eſtimated at 4935 livres, has been ſold for 36658 livres. Property in the other diſtricts have been ſold nearly in the ſame proportion.

The Miniſter of Denmark has preſented to the Diet of Ratiſbon, a memorial, which announces the diſpoſition of the King his maſter to mediate a general peace.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

19th Frimaire, Dec. 9.

Decree propoſed by Cambraceres—How propitious is the day where you have done juſtice to 72 of your Colleagues! ſimilar to a rapid torrent the revolution has advanced with an uneven courſe—It has produced different effects, tho' the intention was univerſally the ſame.—Thence, in ſome departments, men believing the Convention threatened, took for its defence, meaſures which in any other circumſtances they would have diſowned. Notwithſtanding zealous patriots have fallen into great exaggerations, undoubtedly they acknowledge their error; the Convention will be faithful to its principles, its indulgence will forgive error, and its ſeverity will puniſh the crime only—It is time all Frenchmen ſhould rely, and all diſſention ſhould ceaſe—I demand that you render common to all the individuals of the republic the decree that you have juſt paſſed, and finally, that the Convention ſhould proclaim one general amneſty, excepting however the individuals guilty of crimes allowed capital by the Penal Code.

Bourbon de l'Oiſe demanded that that idea ſhould be maturely examined in the committees, and they ſhould be charged to preſent a report on this ſubject within three days.—Adopted.

The popular ſociety of Verſailles, depoſited on the altar of the country, a ſum of 1200 livres, to aſſiſt in the armament of a republican veſſel deſtined to combat the modern Carthage.

MANHEIM, Nov. 23.

Since the 21ſt the batteries of Malhau have kept up a conſtant fire upon the enemy's workmen, who have not yet anſwered it; they content themſelves with puſhing on their works, which they carry on with great ſucceſs; which diſcovers to us that their views are of a very ſerious nature.

The Auſtrian garriſon of Maeſtricht is arrived at Deutz, and is gone into winter quarters in its vicinity; as for the French army which was employed at the ſiege, a part is marched to Nuys, with a large train of heavy artillery, and their movements are ſuch in that quarter, as clearly evinces that they have ſom great object in view.

Duſſeldorf, from whence almoſt all the inhabitants had flown at its bombardment, is again re-peopled: the artiſts had been greatly alarmed, on account of the ſuperb paintings which had been depoſited in the caſtle. They had the precaution to remove them, which, had it not been the caſe, they would have been totally deſtroyed by the inceſſant fire of the enemy.

Merlin, of Thionville, has cauſed to be diſtributed through Oppenheim and its environs, hand-bills, inviting the emigrants of the conquered country to return to their dwellings without fear.

LUXEMBURGH, Nov. 29.

The garriſon of this city has made a general ſortie—it appeared to be their intention to re-eſtabliſh ſeveral communications of which they had been deprived: it was however repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and without being able to complete its object.

VIENNA, November 13.

Immenſe preparations are now making for the next campaign—the court, in theſe days of ruinous expence, diminiſh every day, diminiſh thoſe who were only for luxury or pleaſure. The wild boars who were kept at Prater did coſt annually about 40,000 Florins.—Orders has juſt been given to deſtroy them.

Two waggons loaded with money have juſt been ſent to the armies. The Pruſſian miniſter has juſt declared to the cabinet of Vienna, that 20,000 Pruſſians were ordered to quit the borders of the Rhine, to defend the Pruſſian frontiers on the ſide of Poland—he added that 12,000 men of the ſame army were ordered to the country of Clores to defend Weſtphalia.

They write from Olmutz, that Burnonville, the French ex-miniſter and general (ſent by Dumourier to Cobourg) has juſt eſcaped from that place, where he has been detained priſoner. He had leave to go out accompanied by two guards—one morning, having walked ſome diſtance from his priſon, inſtantly two men cloathed in the Engliſh ſtyle appeared, holding a horſe by the bridle, Burnonville mounted the horſe, and immediately diſappeared—They have ſent perſons in purſuit of him, but in vain—one of the two, who had helped in his eſcape, has been taken.

From London Papers brought by Captain Chipman, arrived at Boſton from Limington.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

THE ELECTORAL CLUB,

which, though like the Jacobins, forbidden by the decree of the convention, has reſumed its ſittings at the Muſeum. The deliberations of that club diſplay a high degree of diſcontent with the late meaſures of government. The members vow obedience to the decrees of the convention, but they inſiſt on the right of every citizen, publicly to diſcuſs its decrees. They profeſs to reſpect the national repreſentation, but the individuals who compoſe it, are often judged by them with ſeverity, and attacked with fury. Every citizen is not admitted into this ſociety, and no candidates are received, but after a ſtrict enquiry into their conduct, principles, and a revolutionary ſyſtem. For this reaſon a great uniformity of opinion reigns in that ſociety; the galleries are generally occupied by ladies, who deliver ſpeeches now and then.

LONDON.

December 20.

Yeſterday morning the king ſigned a patent, appointing Earl Spencer firſt lord of the Admiralty, in the room of the Earl of Chatham.

The grand Auſtrian army, commanded by Gen. Count Clairfayt, ſtill keeps its former poſition; but the Pruſſian army on the Upper Rhine is daily drawing near the main, which movement is partly occaſioned by want of forage and proviſions.

January 2.

The change in the Admiralty, by the appointment of Earl Spencer, in the room of the Earl of Chatham, will be highly gratifying to the navy, and to the people at large. Lord Chatham, independently of his ſuppoſed want of talents to fill the important ſtation he held, was alſo extremely inattentive to the common duties and calls at the office which were within his ability. Earl Spencer is a nobleman of very diſtinguiſhed talents—a very popular character—and, it is preſumable, qualified to give that aid and attention which was required.

We lately ſuggeſted, that if this change, then contemplated, took place; it had been ſtipulated between ſome of the parties, that the duke of York ſhould reſign his command. We, however, ſee no notice of that kind.—It may however have been one of the reaſons of the noble duke's viſit to London; and it is not improbable that we may yet ſhortly ſee that change alſo announced.

DEFEATS OF THE SPANIARDS.

The capitulation of Figueres is, in ſubſtance—The garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war, ſhall file off along the French army, with four pieces of cannon and two howitzers, ſhall there

lay down their arms, and be prisoners of war. The officers shall be allowed to keep their horses till they reach Toulouse. The Governor shall give up the emigrants, if there are any. Agreeable to the decree of the Convention, on the violation of the capitulation of Collioure, all the Priests found in Figueres shall be taken as hostages. When the capitulation of Collioure shall be executed, priority shall be granted to the garrison of Figueres, for the first exchange that takes place.

Letter from the Representatives of the People with the Army of the Western Pyrenees.

Bayonne, Nov. 27.

"Dear Colleagues,

"Fatiguing positions, from the nature of mountains, rendered still more so by the continual rains and snows, have made the Spaniards think that they might harrass the most exposed divisions of our army with impunity; but it was not so, and the Spaniards have been beaten as usual. On the 24th, General Marbot's division was attacked. The advantages were at first of little importance, but at length our troops advanced irregularly into the country, and took favourable positions. At Olave, however, their cartridges being exhausted, the enemy returned to the charge with superior forces. The French division having nothing but their bayonets to defend themselves with, charged, broke through the enemy's columns, routed their cavalry, killed more than a thousand men, and put all the rest to flight.

"GARREAU BOUDOI."

BRITISH ARMY.

Dec. 16.

The French was expected to attempt the passage of the *Waal* this morning, to prevent which preparations were made. We were disappointed.

Dec. 17.

As we still expect the French will attempt to pass the *Waal*, great caution is used.

Dec. 18.

We this day have information that the French are determined to cross the Waal cost what it will. Our troops are under orders to hold themselves ready to march, at a moment's warning. All is quiet, however, this day, except at Fort *St. Andre*. The Governor is a brave man, and 'tis hoped the French will not get possession of it.

The *Bommelwaert* has been so strengthened as to be thought almost impregnable.

Dec. 22.

UTRECHT

Is now mentioned for our Head Quarters, during the winter. The park of artillery has already fallen down the river six miles, apparently for that purpose.

London, Dec. 30.

Last night at a late hour, *Dressino*, the messenger, arrived with dispatches from the *British Army*. Among other particulars, it is mentioned, that the French, on Tuesday last, made another attempt to cross the Waal, but were repulsed with considerable loss.

Jan. 3.

Many who pretend to political sagacity affirm, that the French, with their heavy artillery, during the intense frost which has lately taken place, have crossed the *Waal*. For the truth or falsity of these surmises, we must wait for our communications from the Continent, which are expected this day or to-morrow.

THE GRAND FLEETS, of England and France, the former consisting of 25 sail of the line, from the best information, and the latter of 21 sail, were at sea about the 1st of January—a meeting, therefore, is possible.

London, Jan. 1.

The accounts of the French fleet seen at sea by Sir Edward Pelew, in the Arethusa frigate, are incorrect. The number of the enemy he counted was twenty-one sail of the line, ten frigates, and several inferior vessels.

Sunday night advices from Portsmouth by express state, that the utmost exertions are making throughout the Dock-yard, Ordnance and victualling offices, for compleating the equipment of the fleet at Spithead, and in Dock. Notwithstanding the scantiness of wind, and haziness of the weather, the Prince of Wales of 98 guns, and the Hector of 74 guns, went out of harbour on Saturday at 2 o'clock, P. M. and joined the ships at Spithead, all of which are expected to get under way in the course of two or three days, to join the Plymouth division off Torbay, and then proceed with the valuable convoys now lying there, fifty leagues to the westward of Scilly.

The Plymouth squadron will be 10 ships, so that the channel fleet, on this immediate cruize, will amount to at least 26 line of battle ships, in the highest condition, in which are six three deckers, a force sufficient to resist any number which the enemy can oppose to it.

Admiral Lord Bridport is expected to take the command of the fleet, in the absence of Earl Howe, now at Bath.

Extract of a letter, dated Holland, Dec. 25, brought over by the Mail yesterday.

"The Dutch have certainly been endeavouring to negociate a separate peace with the French, for which purpose they sent a person to Paris, who, however, was not successful till very lately. On the morning of the 17th the Prince Stadtholder received a courier, informing him that the Convention were disposed to enter into a negociation of peace with this country, and that two deputies should be immediately sent to Paris for that purpose. The Stadtholder directly laid the business before the States General, who appointed M. Brantzen, formerly Ambassador at Paris, and M. Repelaar, Burgomaster of Dort, who were to set off first for Bois-le-Duc, where two French commissioners are arrived, with whom, no doubt, the business will be partly entered into.

The French have signified to the Dutch, that they are willing to treat for peace with all the powers at war, on the basis of the *statu quo* previous to the war. Our Court has consented to the Dutch making a separate treaty.

On Wednesday the 17th ult. the merchants trading to North America, gave a very splendid entertainment to Mr. Jay, the Envoy extraordinary from the United States, at Free Mason's tavern. The company was numerous and respectable, they were honoured by the attendance of

The Lord Chancellor,
Mr. Pitt,
The Duke of Portland,
Lord Grenville,
Mr. Dundas,
Mr. Pinckney.
Mr. Hope, of Amsterdam, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Sampson, the chairman of the committee, presided, and introduced several toasts suited to the occasion, which were received with the loudest acclamation. Among others, we recollect,

The King and Constitution.
Prince of Wales.
Queen and Royal Family.
The President of the United States.

May the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation, between Great-Britain and the United States of America, be the basis of permanent friendship between the two countries.

May Britons and Americans never forget that the are of one family.

And Mr. Jay having given "An honourable Peace to the Belligerent Powers of Europe," the following was given in return:—"May the united exertions of England and America induce the Indian nations to bury the Hatchet for ever.

Many excellent songs were sung in the course of the evening, and every person present seemed to feel the greatest satisfaction from the consideration that so friendly a meeting should have taken place at so short a period from the time when apprehensions were entertained that the two countries would be involved in all the horrors of war.

The Pylades, British frigate, has been totally lost, near the island of Unst. Crew saved.

The King of Prussia has been extremely ill; but is rather better, by the last accounts. He is, however, far from being well yet.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales will yet take place this season. Every preparation is making in England; and the fleet for his wife's convoy from Holland, sailed the 1st January.

The Royal Palace of Portugal has been destroyed by fire, together with all the effects contained in it. French emigrants are suspected.

We can assure the public from unquestionable authority, that transports are ordered for the embarkation of sixteen regiments of British infantry from Holland. They are destined for an expedition to the West-Indies under the Earl of Moira. General Craic is to be second in command.

NETHERLANDS INCORPORATED WITH FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

The Deputies from Brabant, Flanders, and Liege, have taken their seats in the National Convention, and the said provinces are organized as follows:

Brabant is divided into four districts, of which Brussels, Louvaine, Antwerp, and Nivelles, are the principal towns. Tirelemont and Malines are severed from the rest, and constitute seperate districts.

Flanders consisted of seven districts; of which Ghent, Bruges, Courtray, Tournay, Alost, St. Nicholas, and Ypres, are the principal places. That of Bruges comprehends Ostend and Nieuport; and that of Courtray, Oudenarde and Menin.

Hagenau contains three districts, viz. of Ath, Mons, and Binche.

The district of Namur comprises Charleroi, and the territory which belongs to both cities.

The Bithoprick of Liege forms a seperate district.

All the Magistrates, Justices, and other officers appointed by the Emperor, and the Bishop of Liege, are deprived of their places, and replaced by others. The Criminal Revolutionary Tribunal, established at Liege, had its first sitting on the 8th inst. in the Bishop's place.

Prussia not exceded from the Coalition.

Whereas the motives which induced his Prussian Majesty to order a corps of 20,000 men from his army, destined for the defence of the Germanic Empire, to march to Southern Prussia, have at present been removed by the happy occurrence which happened in those countries. His Majesty being besides convinced, that in order to procure the accomplishment of the anxious wishes of several of the States of the Empire to obtain a speedy peace, his Majesty thinks it indispensably necessary to oppose to the enemy the most vigorous preparations of war, and to prevent their further progress. His Majesty, therefore, has come to a resolution, to order this corps of 20,000 of his troops to return to their former position on the Rhine, for the purpose of securing the German frontiers against the dangers with which they are threatened.

"Given at Frankfort, on the Mayn, Nov. 21, 1794.

The Royalists and Republicans, by information, from Capt. O'Neil, of the ship Knight, belonging to Boston, lately put into Cork, have had an engagement, within 15 miles of l'Orient, in which the Republicans lost 800, and the Royalists 3000 men.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

Letters from Bruffels speak of nothing but preparations against Holland. From Phalzburg we are informed, that 25,000 bombs, 13,000 howitzer shells, 56,000 twenty-four pound balls, and 200 pieces of cannon mortars, and howitzers, have lately passed through that place for the sieges of Mentz and Manheim.

NEWBURYPORT, Feb. 6.

Tuesday morning arrived here the ship Charles, Capt. Perkins, in 45 days from Rotterdam—The Capt. being a gentleman of information and veracity, dependence may be placed on the following, related by him—

That the French army were at Nimeguen, and the English at Arnheim. The Rhine, which is only three quarters of a mile wide, is all that prevents the French from pursuing the English.

The last of November 1200 of the French crossed the river on a raft, destroyed a battery belonging to the English, and threw the guns into the river. Nothing prevented the capture of Rotterdam and Amsterdam but the want of boats to transport their cannon across the Rhine. If the weather continued cold as it was when Capt. P. failed, the river would be froze sufficient to bear the whole French army. Maestricht, Nimeguen and Mentz were taken. The Prince of Orange was at the Hague, and the Duke of York at London.

The king of Prussia has withdrawn his troops from acting against France, having informed the English that he was in want of them to defend his own country—Capt. P. did not hear any thing of the treaty between France and Prussia.

THE MARQUIS DE LA FAYETTE,

With two others, escaped from confinement the last of November—they were pursued, and one of them (an Austrian) re-taken. The Marquis with the other, arrived at Hamburgh, and will take passage to America.

Mr. John Q. Adams, minister resident at the Hague, informed Captain P. that a treaty between England and America was concluded on, and sent to America for ratification, and that the Western Posts were to be given up immediately, and restitution made.

General Molendorf commands the English army.

Capt. Perkins brought from Rotterdam, Gen. Eustis, an American, belonging to New-York, but who has been in the French service some time. He had been at Holland to obtain information of the disposition of the people there, but being suspected, was taken up as a spy, and confined three days; he was then liberated, and took passage with Capt. P. who landed him in France.

Left at Rotterdam, the ship Harmony, Frigier, Charleston; snow Hibernia, Raynels, New-York, from Maryland; Capt. Baynelds had shipped a sea, which greatly damaged his vessel; he lost two of his men.

PORTLAND, Feb. 2.

The Tempest, which commenced last Friday morning about two o'clock, has left the most ruinous effects here ever known. Many valuable vessels have been driven on shore, which are either bilged, damaged, or must be unladen to be got off. It is supposed that the loss of property in this town, by damage to navigation, warehouses, wharves, &c. will amount to several thousand pounds.

The gale, which was south east, lasted about four hours, and blew a perfect hurricane.

BOSTON, February 10.

From the West-Indies.

A gentleman from Martinico, which place he left about the 12th of January, informs, that 1800 British troops have arrived there from Gibraltar.

February 12.

Captain George Barker in the Schooner Hannah, belonging to Marblehead, arrived at Portland the 4th inst. in 30 days from Lisbon. Three days before Captain Barker sailed, an express arrived at Lisbon, with intelligence that the French had positively taken Barcelona, after a battle which lasted three days.—The commanders of both armies were killed.

Captain Barker was at Lisbon a short time before; and while there, about two thousand of the French attacked a city, defended by about five thousand Spaniards within twenty-five miles of that place; took it, and pillaged every kind of public property, and then left it.

It was the general opinion at Bilboa, that that place will be taken by the French as soon as the spring opens. At the very name of a Frenchman the Spaniards turn pale.

Capt. Barker heard nothing said respecting peace.

February 14.

ANOTHER TELLEGRAPHE

Has been made in Manchester, in England.—It is the united effort of two gentlemen, who have constructed it upon so simple a plan, that by a few lessons, a child of seven years of age can read by it. It is composed of three characters, yet these are so disposed, that they form eight, and with addition of two more for figures, and one more for a signal and some other purposes, the machine may be said to consist of eleven characters: The first eight are thrown by a simple piece of mechanism, into upwards of thirty different directions, as quick as is possible to be conceived, and express letters, words, and even fixed sentences, much faster than any penman can write them.

Opposition in the British Parliament, which a year ago dwindled down to between 40 and 50, has now risen to between 70 and 80. Until they ride paramont, no peace can be made.

The British Poet Laureat differs very widely in politics from the British Premier. The former assumes the peaceful tone of Lucias, while the other thunders war like Sempronius.

Stocks have risen five per cent. since the Treaty has arrived. The six per cents are above par. This may be reckoned an argument in its favour.

The Portuguese Admiral stationed at Gibraltar, lately sent a convoy to protect the American vessels at Malaga, which measure was highly approved of by his court.

The Glass Works in this town, which for several years promised to the patriotic adventurers in this branch of manufacture, nothing but accumulated loss, are now prosecuting with much improvement, and, we hope, with profit.

February 16.

By the last intelligence from Holland it appears, that the Dutch find but slender attention paid to their pacific advances; for, although the Commandants at Breda and Bergen-op-Zoom, by orders from their High Mightinesses, have directed the regiments there to act only on the defensive, on the part of the French, no such orders are known to have been given.

We are happy to find many religious Societies are determined to appropriate the collections on the Federal Thanksgiving to the ransom or relief of the unhappy American sufferers in Algiers. Among those are the societies of Salem, Marblehead, and Concord.

It is supposed, on a moderate calculation, that the appropriation of all the contributions at the several churches throughout the United States, to the ransom of the prisoners in Algiers, would be found fully equivalent to the purpose.

It seems certain that the French have withdrawn a great part of their Northern army from the frontiers of Holland towards Antwerp, which place is the headquarters of general Pichegru. Latterly it had been found very difficult to forward provisions to the French army in Holland.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, November 12.

The late dismemberment of Poland is much urged here, by the French party, as an argument for a war with Russia; and they insist upon it, that the present is the most fit time for the Porte to repair the losses it sustained in the late war with that power.

The Inhabitants of Montempe, a warlike people, near the Venetian territory, having long borne the Ottoman yoke with great reluctance, having lately revolted, refusing to pay the ordinary tribute: but, being reduced by the Governor of Silistria, they have implored the mercy of the Grand Seignor, and partly obtained it, notwithstanding their submission was discretional."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.

On Wednesday we published an account of the burning 500 houses, being the whole commune of Bedouin, in France, merely to punish the inhabitants for not delivering up the offender who pulled down a liberty pole, in the night, and who could not be found. The following circumstances, as related by Goupilleau, a deputy, who traversed the commune to ascertain the facts, and wrote an account of the horrible affair on the ashes of the houses, are taken from a Paris paper of December 6.

"Had you, says he to the Convention, seen like myself the ruins of the commune of Bedouin, you would carry to your graves a frightful idea of the misfortunes of its inhabitants. I will tell you horrible truths. I will tell you that at Orange I have caused to be filled up a ditch which contained 500 dead bodies: and I have filled up six others which would contain 12,000. I found schemes of proscription laid for men who had been neither arrested nor accused. You will learn with indignation, that the tyrants had guillotined a woman of 87 years of age, who had been a mere child for 6 years. A young man of 18 years old, experienced the same fate—he was guilty of no crime but having been a page to the tyrant at the age of 10 years.

At the relation of these facts the Convention manifested the most lively indignation.

Goupilleau mentioned that there was a decree of the Convention authorising such atrocities. He declared, however, that he had never participated in such horrors. The Convention rose in a body to express the same sentiment. They at the same time took measures to discover and punish the villain who had outraged the authority of the nation.

Legendre observed, that the Convention had given orders to its ancient committees to watch over the public safety---Atrocities had been committed; the system of blood and horror had been spread with a preternatural activity over the surface of the republic; and your committees have given you no informa ion of it. I declare them accomplices in the guilt of shedding innocent blood, for not having reported these things to the Convention. They will say, perhaps, they were not acquainted with all the villanies committed. How! Was drowning, cutting of throats and shooting carried on at Nantz for three months, and your committees not know it? Did the agents of the tyrant carry desolation into every family; a Lebon, cut throats with merciless rage, and these things not known! Perhaps some persons had the audacity to appear before you, and make pompous eulogiums on the conduct of that monster!

Let him who abuses his powers be punished most severely. He is more criminal than ordinary assassins! Let us not be told we must bury all our passions in the tomb of Robespierre. It is not passion, but humanity which calls for vengeance. Silence is a crime, when liberty and justice force you to speak---the crimes of villains ought to rouse the energy of all good men.

Rovere informed the Convention that when he denounced the conduct of Maignet [the same who burnt Bedouin] to the committee of public safety, Robespierre answered, he was well satisfied with Maignet, because he did much at guillotining. The committee wrote to Maignet, to redouble his energy, if possible. Rovere demanded succours for the petitioners of Bedouin. A report was ordered on the situation of the inhabitants of that commune.

The Convention authorised Lecointre to deliver the papers which concern the old committees——and they were sent to the committee of government.

The following extracts are samples of the language of addresses from every quarter of France, which fill the Paris papers, and which serve to exhibit the tyranny of Robespierre and his agents, the popular clubs, in a most frightful view.

After praising the conduct of the Convention, they say "We devote to execration the successors of Robespierre and the plunderers of the public. We applaud the Convention for shutting up the Hall of the Jacobins, and demand that there should exist no Political Order, any more than a Religious Order." Our commune was a long time oppressed with terror. Justice is the order of the day; but not for us, say the commune of Caune. "The substitutes of Robespierre continue their persecutions. Arbitrary requisitions, unjust taxes, tyrannical imprisonments; these are employed to crush the peaceful citizens of Caune. If we complain in the least, we are treated as counter-revolutionists, and many innocent citizens have perished on the scaffold. The committee have out-lawed one of our fugitive citizens. Since the fall of Robespierre, the cut-throats, always drunk with blood and wine, continue incessantly to preach the violation of law, of property, and the dissolution of the National Convention. They cry incessantly, Long live the Jacobins! These monsters strive to render the revolution odious, by surrounding it with poniards and terror. But in vain! We have sworn eternal war with tyrants of every kind—we will suffer no infringement of the national authority."

We rejoice to find a system of justice and moderation prevailing in France. We see with pleasure the liberal extension of commercial privileges to neutral ships. Such conduct will command the respect, and the admiration of all true republicans.

The French Convention have published a long and sensible report on the principles which the republic ought to adopt in her diplomatic system. It is observed very justly that the courts of Europe have for centuries been making the nations they governed subservient to a pretended "state policy," and "state necessity," which have been nothing more than the private interests of the monarchs and their ministers and flatterers. They have however, constantly made them the pretext for involving countries in war, plundering individuals and shedding blood. The report speaks of the friendly principles that ought to govern republics, and is indirectly a high encomium on the pacific system adopted and pursued by the government of the United States, during the present convulsions in Europe.

February 21.

A Bill passed the House of Assembly yesterday, (which before passed the Senate without opposition) for taking a new Census of the inhabitants of this state.

35 Votes in the affirmative.
20 in the negative.

15 Majority.

Considerable debates were had on this bill. On one hand it was contended by the opposers to it, that the constitution only admitted of a census being taken *septennially*, or at the expiration of every seven years—that if the bill passed into a law, there was no security against incroachments upon the constitution—that it might as well be argued that the members of the Assembly could be chosen oftener than once a year.

In opposition to this, it was urged by the supporters of the bill, that the constitution had declared that a census should be taken once in every seven years—that four years had already elapsed since the last census;—and that it could not be a violation to take it once at any time within that period, or at this time, considering that the seven years would nearly expire before the apportionment of representation to be made thereon, could appear in the legislature—that no census could be ever taken agreeable to the sense of the opposers to the bill, since their construction was at war with the practicability of it; and if done at all, it must be done without the time prescribed—that the doctrine of representation was the basis of a republican form of government, and the constitution ought ro receive a liberal construction to favour it---that since the words were, that it should be taken once in seven years---and there being no prohibitory, or negative words in the instrument, it might be a good construction to say it might be taken every year if the necessities of state required; that the situation of our western brethren at this time called loudly for the law: and that it would be defrauding them of their right, if the bill did not pass--that words in a constitution, or a law, must always be taken in relation to the subject matter; and that the most liberal construction ought to be applied, to give efficacy to a principle, which was one of the motives of the revolution—and to the relief of our fellow citizens, in this behalf.

On this bill the Western and Southern Interests clashed considerably. The operation of it will give some addition to the Representation from this City, which has considerably increased in population; and to the western counties from a similar cause. It will not take effect, however, until the session after the next. During the recess, the Census will be taken and returned to the Legislature at their next session; who will then apportion the representation accordingly.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock Thursday evening, a doubled framed house, in Robinson street, near the College, took fire, and was wholly consumed. By the timely exertions of the fire-men and other citizens, it was happily extinguished without much injuring the adjoining buildings. We are sorry to add, that a woman somewhat advanced in years, who resided in the house, was unable to make her escape, and unfortunately perished in the flames.

A few weeks since an Ox was brought to the Newark Market, by Mr. Mun, which weighed totally about 1600lb. the week before last, a second ox was brought from Morris county, of nearly the same size and weight, and last Tuesday a remarkable Heifer, three years old, fatted by Mr. Obadiah Meeker, was publicly driven through the town, which it is supposed will weigh near as much as the before mentioned Ox, the beef of which will no doubt be preferable.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Eustatius to his friend in Baltimore, dated January 9, 1795.

"Yesterday a French ship, armed en flute, and mounting twenty guns, manned with 79 seamen, having 400 soldiers on board, was carried into St. Kitts. She was one of the ten transports, with equal numbers each, that sailed from Brest on the 17th of November. They came out with a strong convoy, but were left at sea to the care of two frigates, of 44 and 36 guns, and were fallen in with off Deseada, by the Bellona, of 74, and the Alarm of 32 guns, the last of which came with the prize above mentioned to St. Kitts, but can give no account as to the Bellona with the the others - 'tis conjectured they got safe into Guadaloupe."

The foregoing account corresponds so nearly with that published in this paper a few days ago, that there can be no doubt of the arrival of at least 3000 men in Guadaloupe.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.

Sunday last was the Birth day of the President of the United States, when he entered into the 64th year of his age.

The auspicious Anniversary was on Monday last celebrated with every expression of respect becoming the members of a Free Republic, towards the father of his country The members of both houses of Congress---foreign ministers --the reverend clergy, and other citizens, and respectable foreigners, assembled at the House of the President, to offer their congratulations.

At noon a Federal salute was fired by a detachment of the artillery—immediately after both branches of the Legislature of this commonwealth, preceded by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, the officers of the militia—and the members of the Cincinnati, went in procession from the State house, escorted by a military corps, to the house of the President of the United States—to present their felicitations on the occasion.

Extract from a letter, dated Hague, Dec. 14, 1794.

"You will probably hear, in America, before you receive this, of the escape of La Fayette, from confinement; but the pleasing delusion will be of short continuance, as it was with us, when you read, perhaps in the next paragraph, that he was re-taken upon the confines of Germany, and re-conducted to his dungeon."

To be sold at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Lower-Makefield township, Bucks county, in the state of Pennsylvania, bordering on the river Delaware, commanding a view of Trenton, and about 3 miles from the Delaware works, containing about 320 acres of excellent land for all kinds of grain. There are on the premises, a frame dwelling house, with three rooms below stairs, and a stone apartment adjoining, with two large handsome rooms on a floor, a good frame barn, with stables sufficient for 15 or 16 horses, a large hay-house, in length about 80 feet, and in breadth 25, under which there are stalls for a number of cattle, a sheep-house, a large waggon-house with a corn-crib on each side, four large granaries above, and several other out-houses, about 90 acres of woodland and 20 acres of bottom meadow, a large quantity of orchard, about one half grafted fruit, and at its best, the other half young trees, just begining to bear, which is also of the best grafted fruit; likewise, a number of other fruit trees, such as pears, cherries, plumbs, and peaches, of the best kind, nearly 40 acres under clover, part of which will be mowable next season; there is also a pump near the door, and a number of springs, of the best water, not far from the house, and several never failing streams running through the place; also, a shad-fishery, lately cleared, where shad have been taken, and it is thought, by good fishermen, that it might be rendered very profitable, if well attended to. Any person desirous of viewing the premises, and inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, who will execute an indisputable title to the aforesaid Plantation.

If not Sold by the first day of the Fourth Month next, it may be had upon RENT, to a good Farmer, who can come well recommended, and with a large stock.

¶ JAMES MOON, junr.

To be sold, at private Sale,

And may be entered on the first day of April next,

A Valuable PLANTATION, situate in Goshen township, Chester county, about one mile and a half from West-Chester, and 23 and a half from Philadelphia, on the Strasburg road, containing upwards of 90 acres, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, one end whereof is stone the other log, a good cellar, and a well of good water near the door, a good log barn and stables: one-third of said tract may be mowed the ensuing season, upwards of 20 acres are promising clover, two bearing orchards of good fruit, one of them young and very promising, a number of young bearing peach trees, cherry trees, &c. a sufficient quanty of woodland, the upland of an extraordinary quality, being highly manured; on said farm there is a sufficient quantity of water. A good and indisputable title will be made. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ISAAC REES.

Goshen, Feb. 17, 1795. *

To be sold at private Sale,

(And immediate possession given)

A Commodious PLANTATION, situate in Brandywine township, Chester county, 41 miles from Philadelphia, near the Lancaster road, and Waggontown; containing 183 acres of land, one-third woodland, a good meadow, and more may be easily made, if requisite, a thriving orchard, a well known excellent never failing spring of water near the door; there are erected on the premises, two dwelling houses, one of stone, the other log, a barn and stables, all convenient to the dwellings. It is unnecessary to say any thing of the pleasant and healthy situation of this place, as it will be obvious to the purchaser. Any person wishing to enjoy the pleasures of a country life, will find this an object, having an excellent situation on the Brandywine, for a forge, grist or saw mills, or a still. An indisputable title will be given. For further particulars apply to to DUNCAN LEECH, on the premises, or to DANIEL LEECH, No. 156, Spruce street, Philadelphia. *

Half a Dollar Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in Bridgeton, West-Jersey, an Apprentice LAD, named *EZRA WESTCOT*, about 14 years of age, has worked some time at the taylor's trade, is small of his age, and has a mole on his right cheek, near his mouth; had on, when he he went away, a brown cloth coat and trowsers, a spotted swanskin vest, wool hat, muslin shirt, and some other cloaths. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by

ZACHARIAH LAWRENCE.

February 16, 1795. *

N. B. All persons are forewarned against harbouring said Boy

Half a Cent Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th instant, a certain indented Apprentice, named JOHN CLERK; he is about 16 years of age; had on when he went away, a bottle green coloured cloth coat, a velvet waistcoat, a pair of cloth overalls, and a roram hat, all nearly new; he is very much given to drinking, has, lately, been often observed groggy in the store, and consequently so rude as to throw his shoes through the windows; he was corrected for taking money out of the drawer and getting drunk on Sundays, at an infamous cake and beer-house, after which he absconded. Any person who will bring him back to his master, shall have the above reward but no charges; for although he has activity to be useful, his habits are such as to render him unsafe to be trusted where goods are easily embezzled.

JOHN M'CLELLEN.

Princeton, New-Jersey,
Feb. 27, 1795. 4t. *

CAME to the Plantation of Mr. Jackson, whereon the subscriber now lives, between Germantown and the Ridge road, on the 7th instant, a Brindle COW with a white face, and some white under her belly, one short horn, and has a calf with her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

HENRY FOULKE.

February 18, 1795. ¶

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Nottingham, on Patuxent river, Prince George's county, Maryland, a likely, active Mulatto slave, called HARRY, who since his departure has assumed the name of FLEET. He is about 22 or 23 years of age, and 5 feet 10 inches high; has grey eyes and sandy coloured hair, which he wears turned up before, and very short and straight behind. He appears confused when spoken to, but when closely examined, much embarrassed. His cloathing cannot be particularly described, as he has been gone ever since July. By a letter from him to his father, dated the 17th of Sept. last, it appears that he was then in Philadelphia and he says he expected to sail for London in about two months. All masters of vessels are hereby cautioned against carrying off the said slave at their peril. Whoever takes him up, and secures him in goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges for bringing him home.

MATHEW EVERSFIELD.

To be ſold, by public Sale,

On Thurſday, the 26th inſtant, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION or Tract of Land, late the eſtate of George Sheive, deceaſed, ſituate in Hatfield townſhip, in Montgomery county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, 24 miles from the city, containing 73 acres and 27 perches of land, well proportioned with meadow and wood, two apple orchards, one of them in its prime, the other beginning to bear, the remainder good arable land, whereon are erected a ſquared log dwelling-houſe two ſtories high, with two large rooms and a kitchen on the 1ſt floor, and four on the ſecond, a cellar, and a well of good water near the door, with a pump in it, large ſheds for the accommodation of horſes, being an excellent ſtand for a tavern for travellers, and at preſent occupied as ſuch; alſo a large barn, with other out-buildings.

Likewiſe, at the ſame time and place, will be expoſed to ſale,

One other PLANTATION, adjoining the above and the Bethlehem road, containing 56 acres and 89 perches of land, with a ſufficiency of woodland and meadow ground, a good bearing apple orchard, with other fruit trees, the remainder plow land, well adapted for the raiſing of all kinds of grain; thereon are erected, a large two ſtory ſquared log houſe, almoſt new, a houſe adjoining with a cellar under it, two wells of good water with a pump in each, and one of them near the door; there are ſeveral valuable ſprings on the premiſes, alſo a large log barn, with ſtabling, &c. Its public ſituation renders it very convenient for a tradeſman or ſtore. The premiſes will be ſhewn, and conditions of ſale made known, by

GEORGE SHEIVE, } Executors.
GEORGE SIPLE, }

N. B. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock.

February 5, 1795. ¶

FOR SALE,

SIX hundred acres of PINE LAND, in New-Jerſey, bounded by Atſion river and Sleepy creek, about 5 miles from Atſion and Baſto iron-works: there are on this land, a quantity of timber, fit for boards and ſcantling, alſo a ſaw-mill on Sleepy creek, and a cedar dwelling houſe. The mill is conveniently ſituated, adjoining a large cedar ſwamp, and will have the advantage of cutting the timber that grows thereabout, as there is not another ſaw-mill within many miles; ſea veſſels may come up the river within a mile of the mill, from which lumber may be rafted, and loaded for Philadelphia, New-York, or the Weſt-Indies. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Front ſtreet, Southwark, No. 264.

SAMUEL MURDOCK.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9. ‖ ctf

To be Let, on a Leaſe,

TWELVE acres of MEADOW on Tinicum iſland, now in poſſeſſion of HUGH LLOYD, Eſquire, whoſe leaſe expires the firſt of March next. Alſo to bet let on Ground-Rent, ſundry LOTS, 100 feet on Green-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, oppoſite where the barracks formerly ſtood; and ſundry LOTS on Second-ſtreet, in the Northern-Liberties.

ALSO FOR SALE, two SHARES in the Bank of North America; white and brown Ruſſia ſheeting and Raven duck, ticklenburgs, beſt old coffee, with a general aſſortment of Merchandiſe. Apply to WILLIAM CRAIG, No. 57, North Second ſtreet, oppoſite to the Baptiſt church. Feb 9, 1795.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On the 10th day of the Third Month next, purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of ISAAC WOODROW, deceaſed,

A Valuable PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated in the townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, Cheſter county, within 13 miles of Wilmington, and one mile from Kennett ſquare, containing 180 acres of good land, and well accommodated with buildings, meadow, orchard, &c. well timbered, and a good well of water near the door; likewiſe a LOT of LAND, in Kennett-Square, containing one acre and a half, on which is erected a good dwelling houſe, where a ſtore has been lately kept, with other neceſſary buildings thereon, and a good well of good water near the door. The title of both indiſputable. The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known, by *

ISAAC WOODROW, } Executors.
LEVI WOODROW, }

WAS taken up on the 16th of December, on Schuylkill bank, treſpaſſing on the premiſes of the ſubſcriber, a Black and White COW, with a red ſtreak along her back, and the ſhape of a heart in her forehead, white under her belly, and part of her tail white, one of her ears cropt, and four white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Jan. 31. * DAVID VALEE.

To be Sold at Public Vendue.

On the fifth of March next, at the Croſs Roads,

A PLANTATION and FULLING MILL, containing about ſeventy acres of good land, ſituated in Warminſter townſhip, Bucks county, about twenty miles from Philadelphia, on Neſhaminey Creek, within a few rods of the Meeting-houſe. There are on the premiſes, beſides the Fulling-Mill, a convenient dwelling houſe, a good Orchard, and a never failing ſpring of water near the door, about 9 or 10 acres of ſaid Plantation is meadow, of the beſt quality, the reſt arable and woodland. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon on ſaid day, when attendance will be given, and terms of ſale made known, by

February 9th, 1795. ADAM KERR.

BY virtue of an order iſſued out of the Orphan's court, for the county of Cheſter, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on the Second Day of the Third Month next, at the late dwelling houſe of ISAAC PIM, deceaſed, the MESSUAGE and PLANTATION whereon he lived at the time of his deceaſe, ſituate in the Great-Valley, in the townſhip of Eaſt-Caln, 3 miles from Downing town, on a weſterly direction on the Turnpike road; thereon is erected, a large, convenient, ſtone manſion houſe, a pump near the door, which ſupplies a milk-houſe, on a new conſtruction, a ſadler's ſhop, frame barn and ſtabling, large and convenient; the ſituation of the manſion houſe is on an eminence, and commands a beautiful proſpect of the fertitle valley adjoining, about 20 acres of meadow, moſtly under the command of water, a great proportion of timber land; the arable land conſiſts of a rich and fertile ſoil, well adapted to raiſing winter crops, and clover for grazing, orchard of a midling ſize and condition, limeſtone in abundance, and can be quarried at a trifling expence. This tract contains about 212 acres, bounded by lands of John Pim, Thomas Pim, Robert Valentine, and Joſhua Roman. Any perſon inclinable to view this eſtate before the day of ſale, is deſired to apply to JOHN PIM, adjoining the premiſes. The conditions will be made known, and due attendance given, by

NATHAN COOPE, } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN PIM, }

Eaſt-Caln, Second Month 4th, 1795. *

FOR SALE,

A FARM, 18 miles from Wilmington, and 8 from Elkton, ſituate in New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 166 acres of land, 60 whereof are woodland, and 15 meadow, a good bearing orchard, the remainder ploughland, on which there is a commodious two ſtory log houſe &c. Alſo another farm, containing 300 acres of land. The terms may be known, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM MACKY, living in Nottingham, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

WILLIAM BEATY.

January 16, 1795. *

N. B. The laſt deſcribed tract, having a ſufficiency of woodland, may be divided into two ſmall farms, and will be ſold to ſuit the purchaſers.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION or tract of about fifty acres of Land in the townſhip of Blockley, five miles from Philadelphia, and about twenty rod from the turnpike road, in a good neighbourhood, there is a dwelling houſe and other buildings thereon, with a good ſpring near the door, a ſtream of water running through it, and a proportion of meadow and orchard; the land is good, and its pleaſant ſituation in the vicinity of the city, will recommend it as a country ſeat, or it might accommodate a tradeſman. Poſſeſſion may be had the 25th of March next.---Terms of ſale may be known by applying to James Pearſon, north ſeventh ſtreet Philadelphia; Hugh Lloyd, near Darby; or Thomas Warner, adjoining the premiſes. February 2.

To be ſold, by Public Vendue,

At Newtown, on Monday, the 2d of March, next,

A Handſome two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a ſtable and lot of ground adjoining, in Newtown, Bucks county, within 25 miles of Philadelphia, and 9 of Trenton; the houſe has been lately built, and having the common in front, is one of the beſt ſituations in the place for pleaſantneſs or buſineſs of any kind; the lot is in front 100 feet, and in depth about 150, extending from the common to the next ſtreet; the town enjoys the advantage of a public academy, and a healthineſs of ſituation not ſurpaſſed by any other in the ſtate. Poſſeſſion will be given the 1ſt of April next. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe at private ſale, may know the terms by applying in Philadelphia, to E. POLE, No. 34, Dock-ſtteet, or on the premiſes, to J. W. CONDY.

Jan. 21, 1795. * 6 w.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC WARNER, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, properly atteſted, for ſettlement.

WILLIAM WARNER, } Executors.
ALGERNON ROBERTS, }

Blockley, Jan. 20, 1795. ¶

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A large Number of

Pennſylvania Donation Lands,

and United States LAND WARRANTS, for which the higheſt Price will be given, at No. 65, North Seventh-ſtreet. * Feb. 2.

TO BE LET,

For a Term of Years, and may be occupied on the 15th day of March next,

A FARM, containing 200 acres of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt-Bradford, and county of Cheſter, diſtant about 7 miles from Weſt-Cheſter, upon the Straſburgh, or New-Lancaſter road. This Place is abundantly ſupplied with timber, and well watered for cattle; there are on the premiſes, a ſtone dwelling houſe, with a well of excellent water near the door, and out-houſes, alſo a young thriving orchard of apple trees. The above tract is convenient to ſeveral mills, lime-kilns, &c. Enquire at the houſe of JOHN HARPER, at the ſign of the Turk's Head, in Weſt-Cheſter. Feb. 2, 1795.

WAS ſtolen, on the night of the 10th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Wallkiln precinct, Ulſter county, near Goſhen, ſtate of New-York, a dark Bay MARE, riſing 5 years old, better than 14 hands high, has no natural marks, paces and trots, and marked with the harneſs; ſhe is well made, and was in good order, has been docked; ſhe was ſtolen by a George Thompſon, a native of Ireland, and talks broad, of a ſandy complexion, marked with the ſmall-pox, about 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, about 35 years of age, formerly lived near Goſhen. Whoever ſecures the above deſcribed man ſhall have TEN DOLLARS, or FIFTEEN for the Man and Mare, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

JOHN HALL

To be Sold or Let,

A SMALL FARM, in Whitpain townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 60 acres, a proportionable part of which is good meadow, with a never failing ſtream of water running through the ſame; there are on the premiſes, a commodious tenement and barn, a ſtone ſpring-houſe and a ſpring of good water near the door, a good garden, well pailed in, an orchard of good fruit of various kinds, and about 10 acres of woodland, part of which may be turned into meadow; the whole ſituate about 18 miles from Philadelphia, and adjoining lands of Grinawalt, Biſbing, Lutz, and Wintz, and is near Wintz's tavern, on the Skippack road. Terms of payment will be made eaſy. Apply to ABRAHAM KINTZING, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

January 19, 1795. ¶

To Rent, or Let on Shares,

NAAMAN's CREEK PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, 50 of which are excellent meadow; there is every convenience on the premiſes that is neceſſary for a farm, and is in complete order for graizing. Poſſeſſion the 25th of March next. For terms apply to THOMAS ROBINSON,

Jan. 19, 1795. ¶ at Naaman's creek

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of WILLIAM FELL, late of Springfield townſhip, Delaware county, deceaſed, are deſired to make payment on or before the 16th day of the fourth month next; and all perſons having demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, for ſettlement,

DAVID HALL, } Executors.
EDWARD FELL, }

1ſt mo. 16th, 1795. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Noted ſtand for public buſineſs, called the Barly Sheep, on the Old York Road, 12 miles from Philadelphia. A LOT of GROUND, containing nine acres well manured and in with clover, with a large two ſtory ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, and a kitchen adjoining, two good wells of water near the houſe, with pumps in them, with ſtabling for fifty horſes, two good waggon ſheds with other out buildings, the whole in good repair, for further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

WILLIAM M'CALLA.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in the county of Bucks, lying on and adjoining to the old York road, leading from Philadelphia to Correll's ferry, bounded by lands of Thomas Watſon, and others, 25 miles from Philadelphia, containing 70 acres, with a good log dwelling houſe thereon; one half of the ſaid tract is good woodland, the timber thrifty and fine, and there may be made 5 acres of timothy meadow; the remainder is arable land, freſh and good, watered by ſeveral ſprings, and one ſtream running through it; within an half mile of the ſaid tract, there is plenty of limeſtone, where lime burning is carried on extenſively, which renders the wood valuable. For terms of ſale apply to THOMAS WATSON, adjoining the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber, living in Middletown, in ſaid county.

JOSEPH R. JENKS.

January 14th 1795. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

Or Let for a Term of Years,

THE PLANTATION and TAVERN, known by the ſign of General Wolfe, on the Lancaſter road, 44 miles from Philadelphia, and 22 from Lancaſter: the Plantation contains about 100 acres of land, about one half cleared, 10 acres of meadow, ſome orchard, and a ſpring, ſmith's ſhop, and ſpring-houſe, near the dwelling houſe; there is a very good vacancy for a ſmith, there being none nearer than 3 miles. Any perſon who chooſes to buy or rent, may apply, near the ſign of the Waggon, know the terms, and have poſſeſſion on the firſt day of April next.

CALEB WAY.

Weſt-Caln, Jan. 10, 1795. ¶

CAME to the ſubſcriber's Plantation, on the firſt day of January laſt, a Bay HORSE, about 18 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a natural trotter, and has ſome ſaddle marks. The owner is deſired to come, prove proverty, pay charges, and take him away. JOHN OTT.

Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, Feb. 2, 1795. *

TAKEN up treſpaſſing, at the Canal, Springſbury, on the 26th ult. a ſmall Brindle COW, with ſundry white ſpots, with a ſlit in her left ear. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. GERSHOM JOHNSON.

February 2, 1795. *

Six Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 28th inſtant, a bay HORSE, 5 years old, 14½ hands high, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, both hind feet white, and has a ſmall foretop. Alſo taken, a bridle, and an old ſaddle, the padd faced with white pluſh, lately repaired with a blue ſweat-cloth, lined with white linen. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive 4 dollars reward, and reaſonable charges, and 2 dollars for the thief on conviction. JOHN WATSON.

Solebury, Bucks county, 12th mo. 30th, 1794. †

N. B. A certain James Oſburne left the neighbourhood about the ſame time; he is about 25 years of age, middle ſize, his hair frizzled, pretty well dreſs'd, by trade a weavet, but ſometimes digs wells. There is do doubt but he has taken the horſe, and is generally ſuppoſed to be gone ſomewhere about Shippensburg, and perhaps is married there,

FOR SALE,

A LARGE and convenient Merchant and Griſt Mill, in good repair for manufacturing Wheat and Indian corn, ſituate on a never-failing ſtream of water, with the advantage of 29 feet head and fall, in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 23 acres of land, 7 of which is excellent watered meadow, 3 and an half good woodland, and the remainder under wheat and clover lots, within 14 miles of Philadelphia, and on the great road leading from the Bethlehem road down the Penepack creek into the Oxford road to the city: Being convenient for wheat and other grain; together with a new two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, completely finiſhed, and a large kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, a frame barn, a large ſtone ſhed, a good ſpring of water within a few yards of the door, with a complete ſtone ſpring-houſe arched over, and a ſmoke-houſe over the ſame, with other out-buildings; alſo, a young apple orchard containing 100 trees, part grafted fruit, with peach, pear, and other fruit trees: Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale by applying to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title.

* ABRAHAM DUFFIELD

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, ſituate in Upper Darby townſhip, Delaware county, 6 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 from the Middle ferry, on the road called Marſhall's road, containing 100 acres, or thereabouts, of good land, a ſufficient quantity of which is woodland, and plenty of good meadow, on a branch of Cobb's creek: there are on ſaid Plantation, two apple orchards, beſides a variety of peach and other fruit trees, a good dwelling houſe and kitchen, an over-ſhot griſt-mill on a conſtant ſtream of water a few rods from the dwelling houſe, a good ſpring under part of the mill-houſe, a good barn, ſtabled underneath; the title indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

JOHN TYSON.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY on Sunday, the 4th inſtant, an Apprentice BOY, named JOSEPH WHITE, by trade a Blackſmith, between 17 and 18 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a dark complexion, with black ſtreight hair; had on and took with him, a dark olive coloured cloth coat and veſt, two pair of trowſers, the one fuſtian, the other milled linſey, a new, high crowned, wool hat, two pair of pale blue coloured ſtockings, two homeſpun linen ſhirts, almoſt new, and a pair of ſtrong leather ſhoes with old buckles in them. Whoever takes up and brings home ſaid Apprentice, or lodges him in jail in the States, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, WALTER LILLY, junr.

Eaſt-Caln, Cheſter county, January 5, 1795. *

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